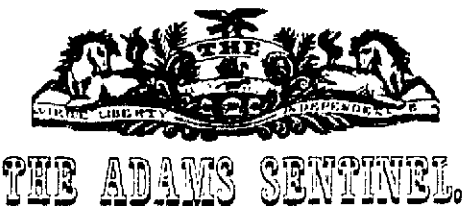


and worthy of the highest admiration and regard of those who are now participants of its intellectual fruits.

Jefferson and Adams.—Parallels of greatness in the four great American worthies. On the 4th of July, 76, they pledged their lives for their country's good; on the 4th of July, 1826, they resigned them to the Author.

Nathan Hale.—The Hero-Student of the Revolution. Though he perished upon the scaffold, his virtue, resolution, and patriotism commend him as a model to us all. May his example ever incite us to duty, whether in College halls or in "midnight camp."

GEORGE.



GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 14th, 1851.

WHEG NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WM. F. JOHNSON.
FOR CANAL COMR.,
JOHN STROM.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,
RICHARD COULTER, Westmoreland.
GEORGE CHAMBERS, Franklin.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.
JOSHUA W. COMLY, Montour.
WILLIAM JESSUP, Susquehanna.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

Associate Judges,
SAMUEL R. RUSSELL,
JOHN M'GINLEY.

Assembly,
DR. DAVID MELLINGER.

Prothonotary,
WILLIAM W. PAXTON.

Register and Recorder,
DANIEL PLANK.

Clerk of the Courts,
EDEN NORRIS.

Treasurer,
THOMAS WARREN.

Sheriff,
JOHN SCOTT.

Coroner,
DR. H. W. CAUFFMAN.

Commissioner,
ABRAHAM REEVER.

Director of the Poor,
JAMES BIGHAM.

Auditor,
ANDREW MARSHALL, JR.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
DANIEL DURKEE.

Lecture.

We are requested to say, that the Rev. Dr. BAUGHER will deliver a Lecture before the Linnean Association, in the Chapel of the College, on Saturday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend, and from the Doctor's high reputation, may expect an intellectual treat.

Pre-Payment of Postage.

As, under the new post-law, now in operation, letters, when pre-paid, will be carried any distance under three thousand miles for three cents, but are subjected to five cents postage when not pre-paid, a general system of pre-payment should be adopted, in order to prevent the dissatisfaction that will naturally arise in the minds of those who receive letters taxed with the higher rates. At all the post offices, stamps can be obtained; and with these, all who are in correspondence with others should provide themselves. This will save much inconvenience, and better insure a system of pre-payment. In most cases, those who write, have matters to communicate of interest to themselves, and should not, therefore, subject their correspondents to nearly double postage through their neglect. If all pre-pay, all will receive letters free of tax; and thus, by a liberal reciprocity, all will secure the benefit of the system now wisely adopted by our government.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK, Esq. Treasurer of Adams county, paid into the State Treasury, on the 4th of July, the full quota of State Tax due from this County. We have not yet learned whether Adams was the first to do so this year, as has been the case for several years past; but we judge she has been among the earliest to do so, if not the first. Although our County has been injured by the very improvements for which the State debt was created—yet, as the *Star* remarks, "no County in the Commonwealth evinces more promptness in meeting her obligations—none will do more, at any time, to preserve intact the integrity of the Commonwealth. Honor, then, to her hard-working, tax-paying yeomanry."

During the storm on Wednesday evening last, part of the roof of the barn at the Almshouse was blown off. A number of trees in this neighborhood were also prostrated. The rain was a very seasonable one—refreshing vegetation, which has been suffering much from the long continued drought.

The Ohio Whig State Convention has recommended Maj. Gen. SCOTT as a candidate for the Presidency.

A terrific thunder storm passed over Boston and vicinity, on Thursday morning last. The Baptist Church at Cambridge, and several other buildings, were struck by lightning and badly damaged.

On the morning of the 28th inst., there will be an eclipse of the Sun, on its northern limb, which will be visible more or less throughout the U. States, (except in the southern part of Florida,) Europe, and northern part of Africa. It will commence at about 20 minutes past 7 o'clock in the morning, be at its greatest point at 5 minutes past 8, and end about 10 minutes before 9. This, with the eclipse of the moon yesterday morning, makes two eclipses this month.

There were 151 deaths by cholera in St. Louis during the week ending on the 30th ult. From the 4th of April, when the first case occurred, up to the 30th ult. there were 549 deaths by cholera. From the 1st January to 30th June the whole number of deaths in St. Louis was 1902.

Col. John Bigler, (brother of Col. Wm. Bigler, the Democratic candidate for Governor in this State,) who emigrated to California two years ago, with his family, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor of California. It is a remarkable coincidence that two brothers should be candidates for this high position, the oldest brother in the youngest State of the Republic, and the youngest in one of the old thirteen.

G. B. FRENCH, Esq. Grand Master of Masons in the District of Columbia, in laying the corner stone of the new Capitol Edifice at Washington City, on the 4th, wore the same Masonic apron, and used the same gavel, that General WASHINGTON did, when he laid the corner stone of the present Capitol on the 18th of September, 1793—fifty-eight years ago!

The young men of Chicago have presented the Rev. H. Curtis, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, a policy of life insurance for \$2,000. This not only shows a high respect for their pastor, but is an excellent way of showing their kindness. We always judge that a faithful minister's services are appreciated, when these tokens of respect are shown.

The Governor of Maryland has finally fixed upon Friday the 8th of August, as the day upon which the three wretched murderers of the Couden family in Kent county, Md., Taylor, Murphy, and Shelton, are to expiate their awful crime, by rendering up their lives upon the gallows.

A colored man, named Amos Green, is to be executed at Ellicott's Mills on the 8th of August, the same day appointed for the execution of the Couden murderers. His crime was rape—the penalty of which is death in Maryland.

The Columbus, Ohio, Journal states that the wheat crop of that State is very large, and that the greater portion of it has been secured in good condition. The same paper says that although the corn crop is not advanced as far as usual, it nevertheless promises to be a good one.

The Native American Convention, which met at Pittsburgh on the 3d, for the nomination of county officers, resolved to support Garret Davis, of Kentucky, and Dr. Reynold Coates, of New Jersey, as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, respectively.

Counterfeit Gold Dollars.—There are counterfeit gold dollars in circulation in N. York city. The Journal of Commerce says that they are daily detected by their specific gravity, being much lighter than the genuine coin.

Mrs. Mary Hill, a widow lady, of Baltimore, about 60 years of age, was burnt to death on the 5th inst. by her clothes taking fire, whilst engaged in the kitchen. She was alone at the time, and when found she was burnt almost to a crisp. She survived the dreadful accident for seven hours, retaining her consciousness up to the latest moment.

The American Tract Society has offered \$100 for the best tract against the use of Tobacco. The time allowed for competitors for the premium, is until the first of November next.

Singular Death.—A few evenings ago, Robert P. Andrews, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Alexandria, slipped with the back of his hand his servant boy in the mouth; one of the teeth wound the hand between two of his knuckles, and, strange to say, from the effects of that wound Mr. Andrews died in a day's time. He was a high-minded man, and regarded as one of the best judges of law in that part of the country. His death has cast a gloom over the city. He was in his fiftieth year.

A very destructive fire occurred in London on the 24th ult., destroying property to the amount of a million of dollars.

A destructive conflagration also took place on the 10th ult., at Archangel, Russia, which consumed one hundred and fifty houses and two churches.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York on the 6th from Chagres, bringing 375 passengers, and a million and a half of Gold.

Two large warehouses, and five small groceries, were consumed by fire in Buffalo on the morning of the 5th—loss estimated at \$50,000. Twelve thousand barrels of flour and a large lot of wool were destroyed.

The soil of the Territory of Minnesota is said to be admirably adapted to the culture of flax. Some enterprising capitalists at the East have invested \$50,000 in a flax and cordage manufacturing establishment at St. Paul's.

Foreigners are Delighted with our Kindness.

The London Times is rejoicing over the destruction of our manufactures in the United States, and our consequent dependence upon England. It thanks the Free Trade Statesmen of America whose policy has crushed our manufactures and extended and supported those of England.

The Tariff of 1846 suits British manufacturers very well. It is death to our own. When will the people of this country break from their dependence upon Britain, and sustain a policy which will elevate ourselves and place us far above the monied tyranny of the old world? Surely not as long as they put in power the men who insist that it is the policy of America to bow herself abjectly at the feet of the Princesly manufacturers of England—the loyal subjects of Britain's Queen.

The Monthlies for August are on our table. *Godley, Graham and Sartain.*—The two former fully sustain their high reputation, and the latter, we think, is very much improved both in matter and style of typographical execution.

There were eighteen deaths by Cholera at Alton, Illinois, from 1st to 25th ult. At the town of Brandenburg, on the Ohio river, the cholera was prevailing on the 30th ult.; seven deaths had occurred up to that time.

In the preceding page is an account of a mournful tragedy at Lynelburg, Va.—The Charlottesville Advocate of the 5th inst. says that "Miss Morris is now a raging maniac, and threatens to put an end to her existence if her lover should not survive his wound. Mr. Morris proceeded home with his daughter and the corpse of his son, expecting that the dreadful calamities which had befallen them would cause the death of his wife. Thus has ended one of the most terrible tragedies that has ever occurred upon the soil of Virginia. Nothing is wanting to render it complete—love, misery, madness, and death, make up the scenes of the bloody drama. We trust that so awful a lesson will not be lost upon the community."

A Youthful Murderer.

On Thursday last, at Baltimore, a colored boy, named George Long, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, for killing a small child, named John Rumpf, on the 10th of April last, in a slaughter-house. The prisoner is a remarkably intelligent lad, though only between 11 and 12 years of age. He has been recommended to the clemency of the Executive, to commute the sentence of death, on account of his youth.

The two parties in the new State of California have had their State Conventions, and settled their tickets for the next election. The Whigs have for Governor, Piereson B. Roading; and for Lieut. Governor, Drury P. Baldwin. The Democrats have settled for Governor, John Bigler (brother of the Democratic candidate in Pennsylvania), and Samuel Parry for Lieut. Governor.

By the Whig Convention, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the recent Compromise measures adopted by Congress receive our cordial approbation, and in defence of the Constitution and the Union we will be found faithful and true."

It is said that there is no sign of a barement in the arduous emigration from Ireland to the United States, and preparations are everywhere going on for taking flight after the conclusion of the next harvest.

The Powell Estate on the Schuylkill, belonging to Col. John Hare Powell, has recently been sold for \$350,000. The dividing up of this splendid property will greatly stimulate improvements in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

A lady had her dress burnt off in Philadelphia, on the 4th, by fire crackers, and another was severely burned in extinguishing them.

Increase of Tolls.—The tolls on the Columbia Railroad, from the 30th of November, 1850, to 30th June, 1851, were \$205,674.50, against \$180,133.50, during the same period last year—thus showing an increase of \$25,541.01, in favor of the present report.

A Union Column is proposed to be erected in New Orleans, at a cost of \$20,000, in honor of Messrs. Clay, Webster, Mangum, and other leading national statesmen. It is to be a beautiful Corinthian, rising from a massive pedestal, and surmounted by a statue of Henry Clay. An effort will be made to raise the amount by subscription.

A large hotel is about to be built at Cape May, which will occupy a square of ground of 260 feet, to be five stories high, with balconies at every story. At each corner there are to be towers seven stories in height, and two others of six stories, surmounting the edifice at the principal entrances. It will afford accommodations for from 1,700 to 2,000 persons.

A sailor (American) was arrested in Matanzas last week, for whipping ten Spanish soldiers. They put him in the stocks, and punished him very severely for his gallantry. They should have rewarded him.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in St. Louis on the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. There were three distinct shocks, the whole occurring in about one minute. There was no damage done.

Mr. Webster.

This distinguished statesman is about to sail to Europe, for the benefit of his health, and will be absent until late in the fall. He has been visited with a catarrhal affection periodically for many years, which his last visit relieved him from, and he now seeks change of climate, under the hope that the same effect may be produced. He tendered his resignation as Secretary of State to the President, but it was not accepted—and he still retains his place.

We shall give in our next paper, entire, the speech of Mr. Webster, delivered at the laying of the Cornerstone of the new Capitol edifice on the 4th inst.

We are requested to state, for the information of those persons who have property insured in the "Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company," that the loss which the Company met with in the burning of the dwelling of JACOB COVER, Esq., will be made up without assessment upon the members. As soon as notice of Mr. Cover's loss was communicated to the officers of the Company, a committee was appointed to view and report upon the loss, who attended promptly to the duty, and recommended the payment of the full amount insured, \$800. This report being confirmed by the Managers, one-half of the sum was immediately sent on and paid to Mr. Cover; and the balance guaranteed to be paid within ninety days—the time allowed by the by-laws.

This Company has been in existence a period of eight years, and but one assessment has been made upon the Premium notes. The affairs of the Company, we are assured, are conducted in such a manner as to insure the confidence of the public. The greater portion of the property insured is in the country. The agents have been instructed to avoid numerous insurances in large towns. The Company being established, and its affairs thus carefully managed, their Agents have continued to effect a large number of Insurances even in Counties where Companies have been organized.

Moses McLEAN, Esq., is one of the Managers of this Company, and will communicate the necessary information to any persons having business with the Company.

Protection of Fences.

The following act was passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

Sec. 12. That if any person or persons, from and after the passage of this act, shall maliciously or voluntarily break down any post and rail, or other fence put up for the enclosure of lands, and carry away, break or destroy any post, rail, or other material of which such fence was built, within this Commonwealth, every person or persons so offending, and being legally thereof convicted before any justice of the peace of the county or alderman, within this Commonwealth, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, one-half thereof to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the support of the poor of such county, township, borough, or ward where the offence has been committed, together with costs of prosecution; and in default of payment, such person or persons shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding 30 days for the first offence, and 60 for the second: Provided, That either of the parties shall have the right of appeal in the same manner as in civil cases.

A Ploughing match is to take place on the first of August, at Jones' Cross Roads, six miles south of Hagerstown, on the road leading to Sharpsburg, open to competition from every quarter. The Agricultural Association of Washington county, are to award silver medals to the first and second best Ploughmen, and a premium in money to the best Ploughman. Ploughmen at a distance will be furnished with teams by the Association, free of charge, if they desire it. An address will be delivered on the occasion by the Hon. J. Dixon Roman, of Hagerstown.

A distressing accident occurred on Monday last at Brown's new hotel, Washington. A platform, fifty feet high, broke, and six men were precipitated to the foundation of the building. All of them were badly injured, and three of them very dangerously.

A few days ago, in Roxbury, Mass., an Irish woman named Toomey, having heard that tobacco steeped in milk would operate as an excellent worm dose for children, procured some and administered it to her own child, only a year and a half old, causing its death in less than an hour and a half.

A letter from San Francisco, says that great mortality attends the laborers engaged on the railroad from Chagres to Georgia. Of one company of two hundred who went from Wisconsin, Missouri, and other Western States, 75 returned home disabled, 65 died on the Isthmus, and 60 went to California, most of them with broken constitutions and totally unfitted for a life in California.

Three arrived at New York during the first week of the present month, twelve ocean steamships, bringing 1758 first class passengers. During the same time they arrived 1660 immigrants from foreign ports in sailing vessels.

Reduction Law.—In 1845, the bill to provide more adequately for the punishment of sedition, passed the Legislature of this State. In the Senate it was opposed by Mr. Bigler, the Breckenridge candidate for Governor, but it passed that body notwithstanding, by a vote of 15 to 4. The negatives were BIGLER, Hill, Peck, and Kidder. It was just law and intended to protect the weaker portion of our species from a fraud which would blast them forever.

As the law had been found to work well in practice, the vote then given by Mr. Bigler will not tend to elevate him in the estimation of the people, either for intellectual or moral penetration.

The elections in several of the Western States take place next month; amongst others those of Kentucky. Like the custom of all the States of the West and Southwest, where the candidates for popular favor go personally before the people—taking the stump, as it is called—the canvass in Kentucky for Governor and other officers is very warm. The ardent temperament of the people naturally makes it so, and the questions involved impart deep interest to the contest. The Whig banner is borne by champions true and trusty—Archibald Dixon for Governor, and John B. Thompson for Lieut. Governor.

Accidental Deaths.—Perhaps in no other city of the Union do such a large number of deaths occur from accidental causes as in the city of New York, in proportion to its population. During the month of June alone, (the Evening Post says,) it is no exaggeration to say that about one hundred persons were killed by accidents, and one-third of these were cases of drowning. Some of them were purely accidental, but the greater number might have been avoided by a due exercise of caution, and a greater regard for the value of human life.

Potato Rot.—Several farmers in Maine and New Hampshire have publicly endorsed the remedy of Mr. Flanders, of Lowell, of sprinkling slacked lime upon potato vines, to kill the insect which causes the rot. It is stated that the plagues have appeared earlier than usual this year.

Strange Surgical Operation.—A young lady at Cincinnati had been in the habit of twisting her hair so tightly, that the scalp parted from the skull, and an operation had to be performed last week to remove the matter which had accumulated beneath.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper, in the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 12 to 4 18
Wheat,	97 to 1 00
Rye,	62 to 63
Corn,	73 to 71
Oats,	35 to 40
Ref. Cattle,	5 00 to 6 25

Died.

On the 5th inst. Mr. SAMUEL LAUFER, of Franklin township, aged 26 years 10 months and 8 days.
On the 9th inst. ALONZO GRAMMER, son of Mr. John Orner, of Franklin township, aged 1 year and 8 months.
On Monday last, GEORGE JOHN, son of Mr. Joseph Martin, of this borough, aged 1 year 7 months and 8 days.
On the 3d inst. in Union township, MARY LUCINDA, daughter of Mr. Wm. Biehl, aged 17 years 11 months and 10 days.
On the 3d inst. LEWIS, son of Col. E. J. Owings, of McSherrystown, aged 1 year and 9 days.
On the 11th inst. THOMPSON A., son of Mr. A. A. McCosh, of Huntington township, aged 3 years 11 months and 26 days.
On the 6th inst. at the Almshouse, Mrs. MARY M. LEAF, wife of Mr. Robert M. Leaf, aged about 55 years.
At Baltimore, on the 6th inst., of dysentery, ALFRED CRAWFORD, Esq., Agent of the Philadelphia Railroad company, in the 57th year of age. Mr. Crawford was a native of Adams county—but has resided for many years in Baltimore, where he sustained a very high reputation as an energetic and worthy citizen.

The friends of Gov. JOHN STON are invited to attend a meeting at the "Eagle Hotel," (Tate's), THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely, for business of interest to them.

LOST.

On Tuesday evening, July 1st, on the public road between Fairfield and Gettysburg, Two Pieces Blue Black Silk (the property of a Lady) containing about 10 yards. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the store of Paxton & Blythe, Fairfield, July 14.

DOCTOR J. K. MCGURDY

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of HUNTERSTOWN and its vicinity, that he has permanently located in the first mentioned place, for the practice of Medicine. He may be found at his office adjoining Mrs. Frame's; or at his residence at Mr. Abraham King's, Hunterstown, July 11.

"Sportsmen, Take Notice."

JOHN KRIDER, North-East Corner of Walnut & Second St. PHILADELPHIA.

AS on hand, just received, a complete assortment of SHOT GUNS, Powder Flasks, Game Bags, and all other Sporting Apparatus of the best and most approved patterns. He has constantly on hand SPORTING POWDER of all descriptions, Percussion Caps, Shot, Bullet, Nibbles, Ball and Bank Candles, and a general assortment of materials for Gun Makers, &c.

Also PERCUSSION CAPS of a superior quality, designed especially for U. S. Rifles. An Assortment of FISHING TACKLE always on hand. All the above, and all other articles in his line, the Subscriber will sell as low as any other establishment in the United States. In testimony of his skill as a manufacturer, the FRANKLIN INFANTRY, in the years 1840 & 1842, awarded to him TWO CERTIFICATES—and in the years 1843 1844 1845, and 1846 FIVE SILVER MEDALS, all of which may be seen at his place of business.

Philadelphia July 14

White Pine River Boards.

ON hand, and for sale, for Cash only. Also, a few Fours Plaster.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

"The River is not always to the Swift, nor the Battle to the Strong."

ABRAHAM ARNOLD

of the ready-made and most elegant qualities, cheaply than can be made in the city. His work is all made up of new and not in the city, but the best of workmen, who do not throw, but sew it together. He has no desire to trouble his friends and the public generally with the reading of a long and windy advertisement, and will let the matter rest by respectfully moving all to step in and give him an opportunity of proving the truth of what he says.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed, of the Estate of JOHN HARPER, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, On Saturday the 20th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises,

A FARM, situate in Freedom township, Adams county, at Marsh creek, about 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 3 from Emmitsburg, containing

198 ACRES, neat measure, of which between 60 and 70 Acres are in excellent TIMBER. The improvements consist of a good

TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, with a large Kitchen, a Bank Barn, nearly new, and a Tenant-house, formerly occupied as a Distillery, with overhead water, from a never-failing spring near the house; a CLOVER MILL, CHOPPING MILL, and SAW MILL, &c. somewhat out of repair; and a

LARGE ORCHARD,

of Apple and other Fruit Trees. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and the water power one of the best on the creek. Persons desiring to view the property, will be shown the same by the Administrator, residing near the premises. The terms will be made known on the day of sale by DAVID W. HOKNER, Adm'r de bonis non with the will annexed. June 30.

1776.

WHEN in the course of human events, A. BRAHAM ARNOLD has just returned from the city with a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

all of which he is prepared to sell at a less price than any body else. A decent respect to the interests of the public requires that he should declare and make known THE FACT, that he has purchased for Cash, and for Cash is prepared to sell to any body and every body, any and every article in the Dry Goods or Groceries line, on terms so reasonable and low as to enable their very tight water for a few more of the same sort. July 7.

The undersigned have entered into Co-Partnership under the Firm of

RIMBY & LAWRENCE.

PAPER & RAG BUSINESS.

AT NO. 5 MINOR ST. PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE they intend keeping a large assortment of Papers, &c., consisting in part as follows:

Writing Papers; Wove and Laid, American and English. Bath Papers and Note Papers; Wove and Laid. Gift and Plain. Folio Posts, Flat Caps. Printing Papers, all sizes. Hardware Papers, from 19 by 24 to 40 by 48. Colored and White Tissue Papers, American and English. Hollingsworth's Patent Manila Papers. Colored and White Shoe Papers, common and extra sizes. Buff Envelope Papers, common and extra sizes. Colored Printing, and Cover Papers. Manila Papers, all sizes. Glazed Royal, all colors. Drugist, Blue Medium and Filtering Papers. Tea, Secret, and Gold Papers for Collectors. Rag, Manila and Straw Wrapping Papers. Bonnet, Binders', Box, Cap and Trunk Papers. White and Buff Envelopes; Legal, Letter, Note and Card sizes. Agents for Bliss, Potter & Co's

PRINTERS' CARDS

in packs and sheets, white and colored—odd sizes, cut to order. Also their Gilt, Figured and Plain glazed Papers. JOSEPH RIMBY, late of 58 N. Third St. N. B. LAWRENCE, late of No. 3 Minor St. N. B.—500 Tons of Rags wanted in exchange for cash. Philadelphia, July 7.

Now for Bargains.

KELLER KURTZ

As added to his usual large stock of BOOKS and STATIONERY, a large assortment of HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, of every variety, which will be sold at prices that can't be beat. Call and see them. May 26.

TAILORING.

E. & F. MARTIN,

AT THE OLD STAND,

NORTH-WEST Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to

CUT AND MAKE ALL GARMENTS,

in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. The Cutting done, as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashions regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing. The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

The Spring and Summer Fashions have just been received from the city.

E. & F. MARTIN.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

Death by Voluntary Starvation.

At Springfield, Massachusetts, on the 1st instant, Coroner Blake held an inquest upon the body of Cornelius Regan, at the House of Correction, in the course of which the following circumstances were brought to light, indicating one of the most extraordinary cases of self-starvation on record:

It seems that on the 10th of June Regan was committed to jail, on the charge of drunkenness and riotous conduct at the depot, to remain thirty days, or till a fine of five dollars and costs were paid. For the first few days of his confinement he was very sullen and obstinate, but afterwards there was nothing remarkable in his conduct. He was twice confined in the solitary cell, on some of his meals, and when ordered, at some work, though he soon stopped. On the Friday after his commitment he refused to eat or drink, declared that he would have his liberty or starve, and in every way exhibited the most dogged obstinacy and determination in his purpose. He was put into the solitary cell, but as far as could be seen, did not even touch the food which was left at his door through the grating. Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, but often repeated the cry of "liberty or death." On Tuesday night Dr. Gray was sent for, and succeeded in persuading Regan to take about a gill of water and some bread. On Wednesday, however, he again refused to eat; and on Thursday he was, in spite of the most urgent remonstrances, thrown upon the floor and a little milk gruel was forced through the nostrils. His resistance was so great that it was not deemed advisable to pursue this course.

From this time he went six days without eating or drinking, and his determination was such that, though he two or three times rinsed his mouth, he refused to swallow or swallow, though it is possible he did swallow a few drops on one or two occasions. He was finally told that his brother was ready to pay his fine, and that he should be liberated. He expressed his satisfaction, but did not seem to rally much, and though after this he endeavored to eat, he was so weak that he could not retain food or swallow. He stood or walked about his cell as long as his strength lasted, but for four or five days preceding his death he was obliged to lie down most of the time. On Monday, for the first time, did his obstinacy appear in the least subdued, but during the following night he died.

Dr. Gray and his attendants endeavored in every way to ascertain if Regan exhibited any signs of insanity, but they all agreed that he appeared to be perfectly sane, displaying the most systematic obstinacy and willfulness.

Confessions of a Murderer.—The last English journals recount the recent confessions of a murderer, which has hardly a parallel in the annals of crime. The man, Lynch, little and weak, but always deemed respectable and religious, began his murderous career in Ireland, by cutting down with an axe a driver in the highway, whose dray and bullock he coveted. Soon afterward he overtook an old and a young man, and killed them both in order to obtain possession of their horse and cart. With these he hastened to a distant part of the country, and stopping at a lonely farm, managed to kill all of the occupants, consisting of an old man, his wife, a boy and a little girl. He took possession of the farm, and by his ingenuity and hypocrisy escaped suspicion, and came to be deemed a most exemplary character. One of his laborers at last began to mistrust him, but he was silenced with cold steel. This last murder led to Lynch's detection and conviction. There were eight persons deliberately butchered one after the other, all for the sake of a little bit of property that was hardly worth a twelve months' wage.

Dreadful Accident.—Mr. Joseph P. Penney, formerly of Concord, Delaware county, and now residing in Philadelphia, was seriously burned by the too careless use of camphine on Tuesday last. He had accidentally got a spot of grease on his pantaloons, which a person undertook to remove by wetting it with camphine and setting fire to it, which was done, and in an instant Mr. Penney was wrapped in flames. One of the bystanders had the presence of mind to seize an old coat and wrap it around him, by which means the fire was extinguished. On removing the coat, he was found to be horribly burned, the skin coming off with it. He is now in a critical situation.

Not the celebrated Indian chief, "Sagoy," noted for his performances on the flute, is said by the Louisville Courier to be none other than Carey, a negro, or rather mulatto, who lived in that city some ten or twelve years since. He was an excellent performer on the flute, and other musical instruments, and belonged to the band of the old Louisville Guards, and when this fine company paraded he discoursed his music to the infinite delight of the crowds of ardent who "followed the sagers." Carey thought it would prove more profitable to turn Indian, and for several years he has been "starring" it through the country as *Dr. Obadiah Tubbs*, giving concerts. Carey, the Courier remarks, has shown himself to be a worthy rival of Barnum in the humbugging line. He claims to be an Indian chief, and that his wife, who assists at his concerts, is an Indian Princess.

Earthquake in South America.—Valparaiso papers received by the Empire City, mention that there was another earthquake at Copiapo, Chili, on the 26th of May, which was more severe than that at Valparaiso, of which we have previously published the accounts. It took place about twenty minutes past 1 P. M., lasted during ten minutes, and was accompanied by strong horizontal shocks from North to South. The inhabitants were in the greatest alarm. The shocks continued every minute till 4 o'clock in the evening. The damage was considerable, but no particulars are given beyond the fact that scarcely a house was left in good condition in the street "Comercio."

Swindler Prey.—The town of Springfield, Ind., is nearly deserted of its inhabitants, on account of the prevalence of the small pox.

An Overboard Flogging.—An omnibus driver in New York, just after he had put on his last passenger, found a large bundle in his omnibus, which proved to be a female child, about six years old, who had been put in a quilt. It was sent to the almshouse.

Old Age.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rouse, a native of Ireland, died on Monday last, at her residence in Albany, in the four hundred and sixth year of her age.

The Last Lynching Tragedy.

We gather the following particulars of this lamentable affair from the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican of Thursday:

"We are called upon this morning to record another most painful tragedy, occurring between gentlemen who may be considered citizens of this place. The circumstances which caused it, however, being of the most delicate nature, we shall allude to them only so far as may be necessary to make intelligible the sad termination of the affair."

"On Sunday evening last, about dark, Dr. Lorenzo L. Williams, son of Jno. M. Williams, residing just across the river, on the American side, eloped with the eldest daughter, aged about nineteen, of Capt. Richard G. Morris, who also has resided lately over the river, with the purpose of marrying her. The couple, accompanied by one of Mr. Williams' brothers, and a Mr. Edmund Hill, took the Charlottesville route for Washington City. The family of the young lady, having kind of the elopement accidentally, in a short time after it occurred, Capt. Morris and his son Richard G. prepared immediately for a pursuit. They overhauled the runaways in Charlottesville, they having been disappointed in meeting a ready conveyance from that place. The daughter was concealed in the hotel, but the father and brother got possession of her, and then had Williams and his party bound over to the sum of a thousand dollars each. Both parties left for home, and on Tuesday evening they put up accidentally at the same hotel, in Lovington, Nelson county."

When Williams' party and young Richard Morris were seated at the supper table, opposite each other, some indignity was offered young Morris by the other party, when he threw his plate into the face of Williams. Morris, Williams, and Hill then commenced a general shooting, which resulted, after some eight or ten rounds, in the death of young Morris and of Hill, and it is said of the mortally wounding of Dr. Williams. Young Morris was shot in the body by Williams' brother Robert. Hill was shot by Morris in the center of the breast, and Williams was shot by him in the side or back. When this occurrence took place the father and daughter were in the room up stairs. A message was forthwith dispatched to the family of the parties, and they arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning. The news of so dreadful a tragedy of course created the greatest excitement and regret in this community. As to the feelings of the unhappy families involved, whose cup of grief has been perhaps forever embittered, we omit not to attempt a description. Language would be inadequate to the task."

Liberation of Debtors in Maryland.—At Baltimore, on the morning of Friday last, the persons confined in jail for non-payment of debts were brought on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Priek and Judge Leonard to decide whether, under the new Constitution of Maryland, which provides that "no person shall be imprisoned for debt," and which went into effect on that day, they ought not to be discharged from imprisonment. The question was submitted without argument, and the Court decided that the debtors must be discharged, and the Warden of the Jail was directed to discharge the parties accordingly.

Important from Mexico.—Telegraphic advices from New Orleans, to July 5, state that late advices have been received there from Mexico:

"The Mexican government had issued orders, for all Americans engaged in the Tehuantepec road, to leave the isthmus immediately, and troops were sent to enforce the order. A revolution was daily expected in favor of Santa Anna. It is said that General Astiza had abandoned the isthmus on receiving a bribe from the priests to the amount of \$250,000. The Cuban government had demanded the recall of the Mexican Consul at Havana, on suspicion of his having been connected with the Lopez expedition."

Census of Great Britain.—It appears from the late census returns in England that the male population of Great Britain and Ireland in the British Isles is 10,184,887; females 10,734,844; total 20,919,731, as follows: England and Wales, 8,754,554 males, and 9,151,277 females; total 17,905,831. Scotland, 1,309,042 males; 1,507,162 females; total 2,816,204. Ireland by the British census, 1,283,434 males; 1,400 females; total 2,683,434. The population of London is: males 1,104,356; females 1,258,785.

The inhabited houses in Great Britain and the Islands number 3,474,441; the uninhabited 165,000. Buildings, 20,104. In London the inhabited houses number 307,722; the uninhabited 16,889; and 4,817 buildings.

An Uncomfortable Situation.—The Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, of the 15th ultimo, states that while the Wabashipon river was twenty four feet above its usual height, a company, consisting of Mr. Peck, his wife and two children, Dr. Brown and two young ladies named Hill, attempted to cross the river in a boat. The rapidity of the current carried the boat against a projecting snag, and it upset, precipitating the whole company into the water. Mrs. Dixon clung to her youngest child, 18 months old, while the other, three years old, was taken by Dr. Brown, and all, by some unaccountable good fortune, were enabled to cling to the snag that had caused their upset, until they were assisted by Mr. Shawward, who swam with a rope, by which they prevented themselves from being carried away by the current. There being no other boat at the place, the citizens were obliged to construct a raft before they could go to the rescue of the company. Four hours they were in this perilous position before they were brought ashore.

On the last instant a band of emigrants from Sweden, numbering one hundred and eighteen, passed through Boston on their way to the West, via the Western railroad. They came from the vicinity of Gothenburg, and propose to locate themselves as farmers in some of the Western States.

The procession was led off the thirteen wagons filled with baggage, with the women and children upon the top. The men followed with their guns. In the first wagon was displayed the American flag. The whole company had a festive and comfortable and respectable appearance.

Immigrants in Paris.—There are now nearly three thousand Americans in Paris, waiting for the steamer, some for the purpose of visiting the city, some for the purpose of making a tour in France, and some for the purpose of making a tour in Europe.

The Whig Candidates.

The Whig nominations of Lancaster, are every where received with unlooked for favor. The proceedings of that body were harmonious and satisfactory, in a great degree, to the great body of the Whigs. The high reputation of Governor Johnston made him the unanimous choice of the Convention while the candidate for Canal Commissioner, selected from a number of competent men, is not inferior, in his practical and moral qualifications for that office, to any other man in the State. The gentleman selected as candidates for the Supreme Bench were chosen as well with an eye to the claims of all parts of the State, as to their unquestionable character as men, and eminent qualifications as lawyers and statesmen. There has been no person found to impeach the present action of the Whig nominees for the Bench. Thousands of their political opponents will vote at least for a portion of the Whig candidates; as in the case of such men, they feel that the Constitution, the law, the life and the prosperity of the citizen, will be safe. Upon the Judicial question, party lines will not prevent the Democracy from voting for the best man.—*Village Record.*

Judicial Candidates Repudiated.

A Bigler Club was formed by the Locofocos of West Chester, on Thursday evening last. Measures were adopted for promoting its election. At the same time a long preamble and resolutions were adopted declaring that same of the candidates for the Supreme Bench, nominated at Harrisburg, were entirely unworthy of the support of the Democracy of the State. They, therefore, resolved to repudiate that portion of the ticket—especially Campbell, Lewis and Gibson. The objections alleged against these were incompetence and dishonesty, and fraud and corruption by which they procured their nominations. The meeting lasted until near midnight, and the discussions were sustained principally by Messrs. John Hickman, Joseph A. Lewis and P. E. Smith, all of whom were delegates to the Harrisburg Convention. They all declared that they could not support the Harrisburg nominations.—*Id.*

The Lebanon Courier says the Locofocos had power in Pennsylvania uninterrupted from 1824 to 1835. During that time they put the State in debt, twenty-two millions three hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and thirteen cents, (\$22,369,511.13).

From 1835 to 1838, when they were out of power, not a cent was added to the State debt.

From 1838 to 1845 they were in power. When Gov. Johnston took office in 1845, the State debt was OVER FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, showing an increase of nearly twenty millions in ten years. The man who did this, now talks about the propriety of creating public debt! What hypocrisy! Their history shows they are good for nothing else.

Gov. Johnston has been in office about three years. In that time he has not paid more than HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of this Locofoco debt. Do the people wish to have the public debt lessened as rapidly as possible? If they do, let them re-elect Gov. Johnston. Do they want to re-instate in power the men who ADDED about two millions to the State debt every year? If they do let them elect Wm. Bigler Governor of the State.

Important Arrest.—Large Recovery of Counterfeit Gold.—A very important arrest was made in Baltimore on Saturday, of a man known by the name of Wm. Stetler, who, it is alleged, has long been engaged in counterfeiting the gold and silver coin of the United States.

District Attorney John W. Ashmead, and U. S. Marshal Roberts, started for Baltimore on Saturday morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, Stetler had a hearing before a U. S. Commissioner in that city. Before they left for Baltimore, they visited a house in Thirteenth street, near Poplar, Philadelphia, where Stetler resided, and there found the implements of his trade, in the character of die, press, &c., and a receipt book in which was receipt for gold, showing that the money had been paid to the landlady by Stetler himself. Several witnesses went to Baltimore with Messrs. Ashmead and Roberts to identify the prisoner and establish his guilt.

After a hearing had been had before the Commissioner, the prisoner was delivered into the custody of Marshal Roberts, to be taken to Philadelphia, where the crime of forgery had been committed. This man had long been looked upon as the chief agent of false coin in the Union, and we understand that the U. S. District Attorney has sufficient evidence in his hands to convict him of the crime of forgery. Some \$200,000 counterfeit coin is said to have been found upon his premises in Thirteenth street. He is to have a hearing on Wednesday morning next, in the U. S. Clerk's office, before Commissioner Hazlitt.—*North American, July 5.*

Henry Lind, after making a tour of the country, passing only at the large cities, which lay along his route, is now turning to profit the village and towns of New England. She gave a concert at Hartford, Ct., on Saturday evening week, in one of the churches of that place, which was well filled on the occasion, at the enormous rate of \$10 a ticket. The price of admission was an ample to the exorbitant mark by the alarmable system of speculation in the sale of tickets, and so great was the public indignation on account of what a denominated a swindling operation, that Jenny was escorted to the church through the back door, and she was smuggled through the back door of the church after the concert, and immediately took the cars for Springfield.

Sheeping Accident.—On Monday morning at New York, Margaret Brown, a girl about 22 years of age, living at No. 30 Oliver street, accidentally fell from a window in the third story, and lodging on the iron railing in front, was almost instantly killed. Several of the iron tops penetrated her body.

Death of Dr. Fitch.—It is reported that Dr. Fitch, one of the Michigan Railroad superintendents, has been found dead in his cell from the effects of poison, taken voluntarily or administered by others. The former is most probably.

There are two prints in the garden at the President's house at Washington, which, together, contained two slaves, who, according to early laws, were considered as property of the President. The prints were very large, and were found in the garden.

The Fourth in Washington.

The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the projected addition to the Capitol, as detailed in the Washington papers, appear to have been of a highly imposing character. A splendid and numerous procession, embracing civic bodies, Masonic societies, the officers of the Army and Navy, headed by General Sherman and Commander Morris, the officers of the Government, and so forth, marched on the occasion, and after entering the Capitol grounds, were drawn up in order around the excavation for the corner stone.

The Chaplain of the Senate offered up a prayer—appropriate and impressive; after which a glass jar, hermetically sealed, containing various valuable historical particulars, the corner stone of the United States, was deposited in the corner stone. The Secretary of State, newspapers of the city, and other memorial, were deposited in the corner stone. President Fillmore then laid it with much dignity and solemnity. The Masonic ceremonies succeeded, consisting of a prayer by their Grand Chaplain, the Rev. Charles A. Davis, the deposition by the Grand Master, according to the peculiar observances of the fraternity, of the "corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy"; and finally, an oration by B. B. French, Esq., Grand Master of the Masons.

After this part of the celebration was concluded, the Hon. Daniel Webster read the address which he had prepared in commemoration of the event. In the course of reading his manuscript, he occasionally extemporized impromptu thoughts and highly interesting reflections, and occupied altogether about two hours in the delivery of his discourse.

The address is given at length in the National Intelligencer, the editors of which remark upon it as "a speech devoted entirely to American history, principles, and progress, and rich with suggestion for all who would seek its inspirations from a source the ripest in wisdom and experience."

The conclusion of these important ceremonies was announced by a salute of artillery from the public reservation at the north end of the Capitol, and the military and civic associations returned in excellent order to their respective places of rendezvous, where they were dismissed.

New Route to the Pacific.

The new route to the Pacific Ocean, by way of Lake Nicaragua, is announced to be completed, and will be brought into operation during the present month. This information is brought by the steamer Prometheus which arrived at New York on Friday, from Nicaragua. The New York Express adds: "One of the iron steamers, built at Wilmington, to run on the Lake Nicaragua, is completed; and the other, we are informed, would be in readiness for passengers and freight in the course of a few days. These boats were taken out in sections in two sections, and each would be ready for running in eight days after they arrived. The one is named 'John M. Clayton,' in honor of the late Secretary of State, and the other 'Sir Henry Bulwer,' in honor of the British Minister. Both of these gentlemen having had a hand in negotiating a treaty of trade and commerce, in which the Ship Canal Company have had some interest. These boats, loaded with coal for the two lake steamers, had arrived out, and every thing is in readiness for the steam connection between the 'Prometheus,' which leaves New York on the 14th of July, and the 'Pacific,' which leaves San Juan del Sud on the Pacific July 24th for San Francisco. The company expect to make the voyage from New York to San Francisco in twenty-three days. The land carriage on this route is but twelve miles, and thirty chains, and we have, therefore, reached a point in which we have a steam communication, with this small exception, to the whole route from this city to the Bay of San Francisco and the mouth of the Columbia river."

The distance between the two oceans on this route is 144 miles, and arrangements are being made to complete it in two days. The boats on the San Juan are high pressure, and draw but 17 inches loaded with 300 passengers and freight. There is water enough, it is said, to carry the boats on at the lowest stage of water.

The New Jersey Railroad carried from 8,000 to 10,000 passengers in their way lines on the Erie exclusive of Philadelphia passengers; the trains ran with entire regularity without accident or detention. Upwards of 5,000 passengers passed over the road between Newark and New York.

Ten thousand persons were conveyed over the Union Railroad on the 4th with out the least accident. So also fifty trains of the Harlem Railroad Company, and eighteen of the New Haven, besides freight trains, crossed the bridge over Harlem river on a single track, but good management prevented the occurrence of accident, and prevented confusion and delay.

The Mechanics of Virginia.—An address has been put forth by the Mechanics' Association of Portsmouth, Va., to the mechanics of the State, calling upon them to organize in order to advocate their rights and put an end to the practice of teaching slaves mechanics of trades. It seems that the cause of mechanics is in a considerable extent, in the hands of the mechanics of the State, and that the mechanics of the State are in a state of competition, at the same time that they are more and more to be pressed, their wages.

A Singular Brown.—A gentleman in New York bought a couple of tickets for Jenny Lind's concert in New York, for two dollars, and presented them to his wife. She, like a sensible woman, disposed of them to a neighbor, and with the proceeds, paid the bills of the butcher and milkman, and had two dollars left to buy shoes for the children.

An Old Mechanic.—Mr. William Kneeland, maker and mender of his tools, has been in the exercise of his trade, in a corner street, Georgetown, D. C. for six years, and has during that time turned 62,441 persons.

The United States mail steamship, *Arctic*, left New York for Liverpool on Saturday last, with 1,000 passengers, and 800 tons of cargo.

Next Monday morning, the 11th inst., the *Arctic* will leave New York for Liverpool, with 1,000 passengers, and 800 tons of cargo.

The Fourth at Lowell.

Old and New Fashions.—Five Hundred Bloomers in Procession.—At Lowell, Massachusetts, one or two decidedly new features were introduced in the celebration of the 4th of July.

The whole town seems to have participated in the festival, with an evident determination to make it as vigorous as it is ordinarily prosy and dull. Besides the military and civic displays, there was a parade of a company, the "Antique and Horrible Artillery," whose fun consisted in wearing all the quaint and old-fashioned garments that could be raked and scraped together in the country. Hats of enormous size, and diadems of prodigious height and stiffness, decorated with knee breeches and hoop petticoats. The blouses were of a style which, on the 17th of June, 1776, covered Bunker's Hill, and the soldiers wore a richly embroidered coat which was once the property of General Sullivan. Ancient vehicles were put in use, as well as ancient costumes, and diadems of prodigious height and stiffness, decorated with knee breeches and hoop petticoats.

But in contrast with the older dresses came some very handsome young ladies from the factories, dressed in the new style which has taken the name of its projector, Mrs. Bloomer. Their appearance was generally admired, and in the course of the day they presented a beautiful contrast to the old-fashioned ladies of the town.

"Accept this from those whose duties to themselves and to others demand a change from an injurious to a healthful costume; and as brave and gallant gentlemen, you cannot be other than the friends of woman in a good cause."

To which the gallant fireman, who presided, answered as follows:

"Ladies, once more let me return to you my honest and heartfelt thanks for this beautiful token of our conduct as firemen. May the same spirit which has led you to adopt one of the prettiest costumes which you ever wore, guide you through life; and the manly and hard-handed firemen of the country will bid you 'God speed.'"

At the dinner in the evening, the toast was given by Mr. Sherman:—"The Lowell Factory Operatives in Bloomer Costume."—Was Solomon, in all his glory, arrayed like one of them? For, though they dress like the Editor of the *Traveller*, yet they are not fusties, since they both toil and spin."

The factory girls are at least in earnest in regard to their dress reform. In regard to some private celebrations at Boston, the Transcript says:

"A party came off at the office of the Olive Branch, and there were present between forty and fifty persons, ladies and gentlemen. The ladies were all dressed in the Bloomer costume, except the wives of the editor, Ex-Governor Dunlap, of Maine, Rev. S. Lovell, and one other. The dresses of the ladies were all made of elegant silk or satin, and to suit the taste of the years."

New Hampshire.—The Legislature of this State adjourned sine die on Saturday last. Amongst the acts passed is a two-hundred-dollar household exemption law. The following preamble and resolutions in favor of the same were presented, and pledged the State to sustain the President in carrying them out, passed both Houses by large majorities.

The vote in the Senate being 10 to 2, and in the House 132 to 92.

Whereas, in the message of his excellency the Governor, our attention has been invited to the late acts of Congress intended for the adjustment of money and interest, and the controversy which has long disturbed the amicable relations between the States of the Union; and whereas we regard these acts as an unjust and unconstitutional aggression, to maintain the national dignity, and to secure that unity of sentiment so essential to the harmony of the republic; therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be and he is requested to transmit, copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and the Governors of the several States and Territories.

Americans Abroad.—A letter from Constantinople, dated May 21, says that the Eastern World was now thronged with American travellers. Visiting England and Western Europe from America has become such an every day thing, that it gives a man no notoriety at all to return to his native land, and say that he has been to Egypt, the Holy Land, Athens and Constantinople, and such is already the number of American travellers in these parts, that long lines of Telo and Tinsbury must be employed to carry them. A party of twenty or more American travellers were at Constantinople at that date, four of whom were gentlemen, and parties of six, eight and ten have been quite common of late.

Shocking Death.—We learn from the *Washington Chronicle*, that Joseph B. Lupton, the keeper of a stallion belonging to Joshua Lupton, was killed by the animal, at Poughon, on Saturday week. It is supposed that he caused the stable impudently, and that the animal, which was a very vicious one, broke his neck by a severe kick. When discomfited, he was throwing the body up and tearing the flesh with his teeth. The unruly creature endeavored to get at those who, with great difficulty, succeeded in pulling the body away.

Death of a Slave.—The following notice of a friend of Mr. Lupton, who was killed by the animal, is given in the *Washington Chronicle*: "A slave named Joseph B. Lupton, who was killed by the animal, was a very vicious one, and broke his neck by a severe kick. When discomfited, he was throwing the body up and tearing the flesh with his teeth. The unruly creature endeavored to get at those who, with great difficulty, succeeded in pulling the body away."

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Protection to American Industry and the Farmers of the State.

Wayne, Stark, and Ashland counties, Ohio, in 1850, raised over four millions of bushels of wheat—about double the great crop of 1839—double all the wheat raised in New England—and equal to all the wheat raised in the six most Southern States! Wayne and Stark counties each raised a million and a half of bushels; Ashland more than a million of bushels. Other counties in Ohio have raised near a million each, and the wheat crop of 1850, in Ohio, is equal to the highest estimate made by the most sanguine persons.

Now if the manufacturers of our country are prostrated—the Home market destroyed—and those engaged in manufacturing are driven to Europe for their supplies of raw materials, and other portions of the country are in the case, raise wheat and other grain in as large a proportion as Ohio, and are the Farmers to find a market for the immense supplies they can furnish? The Locofoco doctrine is:—Have no market—break down your Home market, but send your produce to England—sell to her and receive her manufactures in exchange.

This will be ruinous to the American Farmer. He cannot afford to raise his wheat, pay the ordinary rate of wages, and transport it three thousand miles, to England, and there sell it as low as it can be purchased from other portions of Europe by men who have a very fertile soil and pay a price for labor. The farmers of England cannot compete with those men in the markets of England. English Farmers are, therefore, crying out for Protection. They cannot prosper without it. If they cannot, at their own door, obtain fair prices for their grain they must, after transporting the grain to Europe, raise across the Atlantic Ocean? It is impossible. He cannot. So that the effect of the Locofoco doctrine is to break down the Home market, and reduce the Farmer to the position of a man in Europe, who has no market.

The true doctrine of all Americans is that of Protection. It would cause a diversity of pursuit. One would benefit the other. What one produced another would consume. And there would be a mutual dependence among the men of the country, and the different sections of the country, such as should exist among men united in the glorious cause of the spread of Free Principles, and as would, by reason of common interest and profit, keep strong beyond the remote possibility of disruption the bonds of our sacred Union.—*Daily Advertiser.*

The Shunk Monument.—The ceremony of erecting the monument over the remains of the late Governor Shunk, at Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa., on the 4th, was attended by from eight to ten thousand persons, of both sexes. Two troops of horses, a company of artillery, and eight companies of infantry and riflemen, with three German musical societies from Philadelphia, were present. How George W. Woodward delivered a beautiful address, it is stated, in review of the life of the lamented deceased, the death he died, and the memory he has left behind him. Gov. Shunk is buried in the cemetery of the college of his birth. Many distinguished Pennsylvanians were present.

The Mormon church is said to be very flourishing in England. Five hundred converts are taken into the fold every month. They had forward with great confidence to the fulfillment of all the prophecies. The conversion of England is one of the objects of their mission, (a tougher job, we think, than the conversion of heathen and idolaters.) They intend beginning at the fountain of Ganges, and will, probably, end at the rest of the royal household.

John Deacon, 70 years of age, was killed in the *Black Sea* Navy, on Tuesday, the 24th ult., by falling from the starting around the U. S. steamer *Entrepot* a distance of twenty feet. He was a carpenter in the ship, and during the war with England, and is said to have saved her from sinking by having himself slung over her bows, in the heat of the engagement, and built a side of oak timber over a hole made by the enemy's shot.

In all the cities and towns from which we have accounts, the late National Anniversary seems to have been celebrated with more than usual spirit. National salutes, military parades, civic processions, and other joyous demonstrations, diversified by school exercises, and the exhibition of fire works, and other inventions of the pyrotechnic art, were everywhere the order of the day; the whole clearly demonstrating that, however a few factious may rave, the great masses of the People are contented with their free and liberal Government, and hail with unsurpassed pleasure and happiness the annual return of the Nation's jubilee.—*Not lat.*

No fatal Accidents on the Fourth.—No fatal accidents, occasioned by Fourth of July dings in Philadelphia, are recorded, in the papers of that city. No lives were lost, however. There are also recorded twenty of lives in Philadelphia, from Thursday evening to Saturday morning, which, with the exception of two or three, were caused by children and other fireworks. The only serious one was a Bacon's paper box factory, where \$5,000 worth of property was destroyed by a rocket, the sparks entering through a broken pane of a window.

The trips between New York and Philadelphia, by the Camden and Amboy line, are now made in four hours. As soon as the improvements now in progress are completed, say, before 1852, the trip will be made in three hours and a half. The line is now one of the best managed in the United States.

Out with Them.—At a recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland, no fewer than eight ministers were proved from their office for gross immorality.

Large Fire in Vancouver, B. C.—Eight hundred and a number of other houses were destroyed by fire in Vancouver on the 31st inst. The fire started through a candle.

Large Fire in Vancouver, B. C.—Eight hundred and a number of other houses were destroyed by fire in Vancouver on the 31st inst. The fire started through a candle.

Celebration at Pennsylvania College.

In accordance with a resolution of a Convention, held on the evening of the 3d inst., the Students of Pennsylvania College assembled on the morning of the 4th, in the Linnaean Hall, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The meeting was organized by the election of C. H. Herby, Esq., as President; Messrs. T. C. Steiger, A. H. Waters, G. Tressler, J. E. Probst, J. A. Lefevre, D. S. Riddle, as Vice Presidents; and Messrs. T. Hippen, W. Udry, J. Sanderson, and A. Stuart, as Secretaries—after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. R. H. Hill.

W. G. George, of Lebanon, Pa., being then called, addressed the meeting, upon the Student's duty to his Country, and was followed by Mr. J. S. Crumbaugh, Esq., of Woodbury, Md., upon "The claims of the Union upon the educated youth of the land." Toasts were then read; and upon calls of the audience, responses delivered by Messrs. Hill, Lefevre, Werner, Castelman, Crumbaugh, George, and Waters. Upon motion of Mr. Crumbaugh, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Northern and Southern, we owe heart and hand for the integrity and immortality of the Union, and that we feel confident it must be preserved while the American people remain virtuous, and that it will go on, prospering and to prosper, until it shall attain the apex of political liberty.

Resolved, That we have sympathy, neither with the Abolitionists of the North, nor the Agitators of the South.—Therefore, **Resolved**, That we hereby take a mutual solemn oath to devote ourselves, irrespective of sectional interests or prejudices, to the preservation of this glorious Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the establishment of the supremacy of Law in the Republic.

On motion the meeting then adjourned, to meet on the 4th of July, 1850.

The spirit

Monday, July 14th, 1851.

WHITE WOMEN ATTEND.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WM. F. JOHNSTON
FOR CANAL COMM'R,
JOHN STROHM.

Associate Judges,
SAMUEL R. BUSSELL,
JOHN M'GINLEY.

Assembly,
DR. DAVID MELLINGER.

Prothonotary,
WILLIAM W. PAXTON.

Register and Recorder,
DANIEL PLANK.

Clerk of the Courts,
EDEN NORRIS.

Treasurer,
THOMAS WARREN.

Sheriff,
JOHN SCOTT.

Coroner,
DR. H. W. CAUFFMAN.

Commissioner,
ABRAHAM REEVER.

Director of the Poor,
JAMES BIGHAM.

Auditor,
ANDREW MARSHALL, JR.

Lecture.
We are requested to say, that the Rev. Dr. BAUGHER will deliver a Lecture before the Linnæan Association, in the Chapel of the College, on *Saturday afternoon next*, at 4 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend, and, from the Doctor's high reputation, may expect an intellectual treat.

As, under the new postage law, now in operation, letters, when pre-paid, will be carried any distance under three thousand miles for *three* cents, but are subjected to *five* cents postage when not pre-paid, a general system of pre-payment should be adopted, in order to prevent the dissatisfaction that will naturally arise in the minds of those who receive letters taxed with the higher rates. At all the post offices, stamps can be obtained; and with these, all who are in correspondence with others should provide themselves. This will save much inconvenience, and will better insure a system of pre-payment. In most cases, those who write, have matters to communicate of interest to themselves, and should not, therefore, subject their correspondents to nearly double postage through their neglect. If all pre-pay, all will receive letters free of tax; and thus, by a liberal reciprocity, all will secure the benefit of the system now wisely adopted by our Government.

During the storm on Wednesday evening last, part of the roof of the barn at an Alma-house was blown off. A number of trees in this neighborhood were also prostrated. The rain was a very seasonable one refreshing vegetation, which has been suffering much from the long continued drought.

The Ohio Wing State Convention recommended Maj. Gen. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency.

A terrific thunder storm passed over Weston and vicinity, on Thursday morning. The Baptist Church at Cambridge, and several other buildings, were struck by lightning and badly damaged.

is said to be admirably adapted to the culture of flax. Some enterprising capitalists at the East have invested \$20,000 in a flax and cordage manufacturing establishment at St. Paul's.

the forenoon. There were three distinct shocks, the whole occurring in about five minutes. There was no damage done.

the weaker portion of our species from
and which would blast them forever.—
the law had been found to work well in
justice, the vote then given by Mr. Binger
did not tend to elevate him in the estima-
of the people, either for intellectual or

who do not mix, but sew it together he has no desire to trouble his friends and public generally with the reading of a long and windy advertisement as will cost the merchant by respectfully insisting all to step in and claim an opportunity of proving the truth of his case.

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June 23, 1892.

JOHN EIKER

if

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Need and are continually having made the
cheapest and best male clothing ever offered
in this place. Call and examine for your-

Death by Voluntary Starvation.

At Springfield, Massachusetts, on the 1st instant, Coroner Blake held an inquest upon the body of Cornelius Regan, at the House of Correction, in the course of which the following circumstances were brought to light, indicating one of the most extraordinary cases of self-starvation on record:

It seems that on the 10th of June Regan was committed to jail, on the charge of drunkenness and riotous conduct at the depot, to remain thirty days, or till a fine of five dollars and costs were paid. For the first few days of his confinement he was very sullen and obstinate, but otherwise there was nothing remarkable in his conduct. He was twice confined in the solitary cell, at some of his meals, and when ordered, did some work, though he soon stopped. On the Friday after his commitment he refused to eat or drink, declared that he would have his liberty or starve, and in every way exhibited the most dogged obstinacy and determination in his purpose. He was put into the solitary cell, but, as far as could be seen, did not even touch the food which was left at his door through Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, but often repeated the cry of "liberty or death." On Tuesday night Dr. Gray was sent for, and succeeded in persuading Regan to take about a gill of water and some bread. On Wednesday, however, he again refused to eat; and on Thursday he was, in spite of the most violent resistance, thrown upon the floor and a little milk cruel was forced in through the nostrils. His resistance was so great that it was not deemed advisable to pursue this course.

From this time he went *sic* days without eating or drinking, and his determination was such that, though he two or three times rinsed his mouth, he refused to swallow or drink, though it is possible he did swallow a few drops on one or two occasions. He was finally told that his brother was ready to pay his fine, and that he should be liberated. He expressed his satisfaction, but did not seem to rally much, and though after this he endeavored to eat, he was so weak that he could retain little or nothing. He stood or walked about his cell as long as his strength lasted, but for four or five days preceding his death he was obliged to lie down most of the time. On Monday, for the first time, did his obstinacy appear in the least subdued, but during the following night he died.

Dr. Gray and his attendants endeavored in every way to ascertain if Regan exhibited any signs of insanity, but they all agreed that he appeared to be perfectly sane, displaying the most systematic obstinacy and willfulness.

Confessions of a Murderer.—The last English journals recount the recent confessions of a murderer which has hardly a parallel in the annals of crime. The man, Lynch, little and weak, but always deemed respectable and religious, began his murderous career in Ireland, by cutting down with an axe a driver in the highway, whose dray and bullock he coveted. Soon afterward, he overtook an old and a young man, and killed them both, in order to obtain possession of their horse and cart. With these he hastened to a distant part of the country, and stopping at a lonely farm, managed to kill all of the occupants, consisting of an old man, his wife, a boy and a little girl. He took possession of the farm, and by his ingenuity and hypocrisy escaped suspicion, and came to be deemed a most exemplary character. One of his laborers at last began to mistrust him, but he was silenced with cold steel. This last murder led to Lynch's detection and conviction. There were eight persons deliberately butchered one after the other, all for the sake of a little bit of property that was hardly worth a twelve months' wages.

Dreadful Accident.—Mr. Joseph Pennell, formerly of Concord, Delaware county, and now residing in Philadelphia, was seriously burned by the too careless use of camphine on Tuesday last. He had accidentally got a spot of grease on his pantaloons, which a person undertook to remove by wetting it with camphine and setting fire to it, which was done, and in an instant Mr. Pennell was wrapped in flames. One of the bystanders had the presence of mind to seize an old coat and wrap it around him, by which means the fire was extinguished. On removing the coat, he was found to be horribly burned, the skin coming off with it. He is now in a critical situation.

The celebrated Indian chief, "Okah Tubbee," noted for his performances on the flute, is said by the Louisville Courier to be none other than Carey, a negro, or rather mulatto, who lived in that city some ten or twelve years since. He was an excellent performer on the flute, and other musical instruments, and belonged to the band of the old Louisville Guards, and when this fine company paraded he discoursed his music to the infinite delight of the crowds of urchins who "followed the sgers." Carey thought it would prove more profitable to turn Indian, and for several years he has been "starving" it through the country as Dr. Okah Tubbee, giving concerts, &c. Carey, the Courier remarks, has shown himself to be a worthy rival of Baranum in the hummingbug line. He claims to be an Indian chief, and that his wife, who assists at his concerts, is an Indian Princess.

Earthquake in South America.—Valparaiso papers received by the Empire City, mention that there was another earthquake at Copiapa, Chile, on the 26th of May, which was more severe than that at Valparaiso, of which we have previously published the accounts. It took place about twenty minutes past 1 P. M., lasted during two minutes, and was accompanied by strong horizontal shocks, from North to South. The inhabitants were in the greatest alarm. The shocks continued every minute till 1 o'clock in the evening. The damage was considerable, but no particulars are given beyond the fact that scarcely a house was left in good condition in the street of Commerce.

Small Pox.—The town of Springfield, Ind., is nearly deserted of its inhabitants, on account of the prevalence of the small pox.

An Omnipotent Foundling.—An omnibus driver in New York, just after he had put out his last passenger, found a large bundle in his omnibus, which proved to be a fine female child, about six days old, wrapped in a quilt. It is said to be the child of a

The Last Lynchburg Tragedy.

We gather the following particulars of this lamentable affair from the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican of Thursday:

"We are called upon this morning to record another most painful tragedy, occurring between gentlemen who may almost be considered citizens of this place. The circumstances which caused it, however, being of the most delicate nature, we shall allude to them only so far as may be necessary to make intelligible the sad termination of the affair.

"On Sunday evening last, about dark, Dr. Lorenzo D. Williams, son of Jno. M. Williams, residing just across the river, on the Anheuser side, eloped with the eldest daughter, aged about nineteen, of Capt. Richard G. Morris, who also lives immediately over the river, with the purpose of marrying her. The couple, accompanied by one of W's brothers, and a Mr. Edmund Hill, took the Charlottesville route for Washington city. The family of the young lady getting wind of the elopement accidentally, in a short time after it occurred, Capt. Morris and his son Richard G. prepared immediately for a pursuit. They overhauled the runaway in Charlottesville, they having been disappointed in meeting a ready conveyance from that place. The daughter was concealed in the hotel, but the father and brother got possession of her, and then had Williams and his party bound over in the sum of a thousand dollars each. Both parties left for home, and on Tuesday evening they put up accidentally at the same hotel, in Lexington, Nelson county.

When Williams's party and young Richard Morris were seated at the supper table, opposite each other, some indignity was offered young Morris by the other party, when he threw his plate into the face of Williams. Morris, Williams, and Hill then commenced a general shooting, which resulted, after some eight or ten rounds, in the death of young Morris and of Hill, and it is said of the mortally wounding of Dr. Williams. Young M. was shot in the body by Williams's brother Robert. Hill was shot by Morris in the centre of the breast; and Williams was shot by him in the side or back. When this occurrence took place the father and daughter were in the room up stairs. A message was forthwith dispatched to the family of the parties, and they arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning. The news of so dreadful a tragedy of course created the greatest excitement and regret in this community.

As to the feelings of the unhappy families involved, whose cup of grief has been perhaps forever embittered, we shall not attempt a description. Language would be inadequate to the task."

Liberation of Debtors in Maryland.—At Baltimore, on the morning of Friday last, the persons confined in jail for non-payment of debts were brought on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Frick and Judge Lagrange to decide whether, under the New Constitution of Maryland, which provides that "no person shall be imprisoned for debt," and which went into effect on that day, they ought not to be discharged from imprisonment. The question was submitted without argument, and the Court decided that the debtors must be discharged, and the Warden of the Jail was directed to discharge the parties accordingly.

Important from Mexico.—Telegraphic advices from New Orleans, to July 5, state that late advices have been received there from Mexico:

The Mexican government had issued orders, for all Americans engaged in the Tehuantepec route, to leave the isthmus immediately, and troops were sent to enforce the order. A revolution was daily expected in favor of Santa Anna. It is said that General Arista had abandoned the Liberals on receiving a bribe from the priests to the amount of \$350,000. The Cuban government had demanded the recall of the Mexican Consul at Havana, on suspicion of his having been connected with the Lopez expedition.

Census of Great Britain.—It appears from the late census returns in England that the male population of Great Britain and Ireland in the British seas is 10,184,887, females 10,734,844, total 20,919,531, as follows: England and Wales, 8,741,554 males, and 9,151,277 females; total, 17,892,831. Scotland, 1,303,522 males, 1,507,162 females; total 2,810,684. Ireland in the British seas, 66,511 males, and 76,406 females; total, 142,916.

The population of London is: males 1,104,556, females 1,257,783. The inhabited houses in Great Britain and the Islands number 3,675,451, the uninhabited 163,603. Building, 29,199. In London the inhabited houses number 307,722, the uninhabited 15,889, and 4,817 building.

An Uncomfortable Situation.—The Dialogue (Lowa) Herald, of the 15th ultimo, states that while the Wabashissippi river was twenty four feet above its usual height, a company, consisting of Mr. Dyer, his wife and two children, Dr. Dyer and two young ladies named Hill, attempted to cross the river in a boat. The rapidity of the current carried the boat against a projecting snag, and it upset, precipitating the whole company into the water. Mr. Dyer clung to his youngest child, 18 months old, while the other three years old, was taken by Dr. Dyer, and all, by some unaccountable good fortune, were enabled to cling to the snag that had caused their upset, until they were assisted by Mr. Sherrwood, who came with a rope, by which they procured themselves from being carried away by the current. There being no other boat at the place, the citizens were obliged to construct a raft before they could go to the rescue of the company. Four hours they were in this perilous position before they were brought ashore.

On the 1st instant a band of emigrants from Sweden, numbering one hundred and eighteen, passed through Boston on their way to the West, via the Western railroad. They came from the vicinity of Gothenburg, and propose to locate themselves as farmers in some of the Western States. The proceeds of a new lot of thirty-two wagons filled with baggage, with the women and children upon the top. The men followed with their guns. In the first wagon was displayed the American flag. The whole company had a remarkably comfortable and respectable look.

American in Paris.—There are now nearly three thousand Americans in Paris, residing there for months, some for years.

The Whig Candidates.

The Whig nominations at Lancaster, are every where received with unlooked for favor. The proceedings of that body were harmonious and satisfactory, in a great degree, to the great body of the Whigs. The high reputation of Governor Johnston made him the unanimous choice of the Convention; while the candidate for Canal Commissioner, selected from a number of competent men, is not inferior, in his practical and mental qualifications for that office, to any other man in the State. The gentlemen selected as candidates for the Supreme Bench were chosen as well with an eye to the claims of all parts of the State, as to their unexceptionable character as men, and eminent qualifications as lawyers and jurists. There has been no one person found to impeach the pre-eminence of the Whig nominees for the Bench. Thousands of our political opponents will vote at least for a portion of the Whig candidates; as in the hands of such men, they feel that the Constitution, the law, the life and the prosperity of the citizen, will be safe. Upon the judicial question, party lines will not prevent the Democracy from voting for the best men.—*Village Record.*

Judicial Candidates Repudiated.

A higher Club was formed by the Democrats of West Chester, on Thursday evening last. Measures were adopted for promoting their election. At the same time a four preamble and resolutions were adopted, declaring that some of the candidates for the Supreme Bench, nominated at Harrisburg, were entirely unworthy of the support of the Democracy of the State. They, therefore, resolved to repudiate that portion of the ticket—especially Campbell, Lewis and Gibson. The objections alleged against these were incompetence and dishonesty, and the fraud and corruption by which they procured their nomination. The meeting lasted until near midnight, and the discussions were sustained principally by Messrs. John Hickman, Joseph J. Lewis and P. Smith, all of whom were delegates to the Harrisburg Convention. They all declared that they could not support the Harrisburg nominations.—*Id.*

The Lebanon Courier says the Loco-fuehs had power in Pennsylvania uninterrupted from 1824 to 1835. During that time they put the State in debt, twenty-two millions three hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and thirteen cents, (\$22,669,511 13.)

From 1835 to 1838, when they were out of power, not a cent was added to the State debt.

From 1838 to 1848 they were in power. When Gov. Johnston took office in 1848, the State debt was OVER FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—showing an increase of nearly twenty millions in ten years. The men who did this, now talk about the impropriety of creating public debt! What hypocrisy! Their history shows they are good for nothing else.

Gov. Johnston has been in office about three years. At that time he has paid more than HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of this Loco-fueh debt. Do the people wish to have the public debt lessened as rapidly as possible? If they do, let them re-elect Gov. Johnston. Do they want to re-instate in power the men who ADDED about two millions to the State debt every year? If they do let them elect Wm. Bigler Governor of the State.

Important Arrest.—Large Recovery of Counterfeit Coin.—A very important arrest was made in Baltimore, on Saturday, of a man known by the name of Wm. Stetler, who, it is alleged, has long been engaged in counterfeiting the gold and silver coin of the United States.

District Attorney John W. Ashmead, and U. S. Marshal Roberts, started for Baltimore on Saturday morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, Stetler had a hearing before a U. S. Commissioner in that city. Before they left for Baltimore, they visited a house in Thirteenth street, near Poplar, Philadelphia, where Stetler resided, and there found the implements of his mint, in the character of dies, press, &c., and a receipt book in which was a receipt for rent, showing that the money had been paid to the landlord by Stetler himself. Several witnesses went to Baltimore with Messrs. Ashmead and Roberts to identify the prisoner and establish his guilt.

After a hearing had been had before the Commissioner, the prisoner was delivered into the custody of Marshal Roberts, to be taken to Philadelphia, where the crime of forgery had been committed. This man had long been looked upon as the chief corner of false coin in the Union, and we understand that the U. S. District Attorney has sufficient evidence in his hands to convict him of the crime of forgery. Some \$200,000 counterfeit coin is said to have been found upon his premises in Thirteenth street. He is to have a hearing on Wednesday morning next, in the U. S. Clerk's office, before Commissioner Heald.—*North American, July 8.*

Bar-Jenny Lind, after making a tour of the country, passing only at the large cities which lay along her route, is now faring to profit the villages and towns of New England. She gave a concert at Hartford, Ct., on Saturday evening week, in one of the churches of that place, which was well filled on the occasion, at the enormous rate of \$10 a ticket. The price of admission was an up-to-date exorbitant mark by the abnormal system of speculation in the sale of tickets, and so great was the public indignation on account of what a denominated a swindling operation, that Jenny, to escape a mob, was smuggled through the back door of the church after the concert, and immediately took the cars for Springfield.

Shocking Accident.—On Monday morning, at New York, Margaret Brower, a girl about 22 years of age, living at No. 34 Oliver street, accidentally fell from a window in the third story, and falling on the iron railing in front, was almost instantly killed. Several of the iron posts penetrated her body.

Death of Dr. Fish.—It is reported that Dr. Abel Fish, one of the Michigan Railroad conspirators, has been found dead in his cell from the effects of poison, taken voluntarily or administered by others. The former most probably.

There are two prunies in the garden of the President's house at Washington, which, together, contained this season, three hundred and forty-five flowers. Some measured twenty-one inches in circumference. The branches were very large, and grew from seed sown twelve years ago.

The Fourth in Washington.

The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the projected addition to the Capitol, as detailed in the Washington papers, appear to have been of a highly imposing character. A splendid and numerous procession, embracing civic bodies, Masonic societies, the officers of the Army and Navy, headed by General Scott and Commodore Morris, the officers of the Government, and so forth, paraded on the occasion, and after entering the Capitol grounds, were drawn up in order around the excavation for the corner stone.

The Chaplain of the Senate offered up a prayer appropriate and impressive; after which a glass jar, hermetically sealed, containing various valuable historical parchments, the coins of the United States, a copy of the oration to be delivered by the Secretary of State, newspapers of the city, and other memorials, were deposited in the corner stone. President Fillmore then laid it with much dignity and solemnity. The Masonic ceremonies succeeded, consisting of a prayer by their grand Chaplain, the Rev. Charles A. Davis, the deposition by the Grand Master, according to the peculiar observances of the Fraternity, of the "corn of mounslum in the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy"; and, finally, an oration by B. B. French, Esq., Grand Master of the Masons.

After this part of the celebration was concluded, the Hon. Daniel Webster read the address which he had prepared in commemoration of the event. In the course of reading his manuscript, he occasionally extemporized impromptu thoughts and highly interesting reflections, and occupied altogether about two hours in the delivery of his discourse.

The address is given at length in the National Intelligencer, the editors of which remark upon it as "a speech devoted entirely to American history, principles, and progress, and rich with instruction for all who would seek its inspirations from a source the ripest in wisdom and experience."

The conclusion of these important ceremonies was announced by a salute of artillery from the public reservation at the north end of the Capitol, and the military and civic associations returned in excellent order to their respective places of rendezvous, where they were dismissed.

The glorious day closed with a display of fireworks from the Mall south of the President's house.

New Route to the Pacific.—The New route to the Pacific Ocean, by way of Lake Nicaragua, is announced to be completed, and will be brought into operation during the present month. This information is brought by the steamer Prometheus which arrived at New York on Friday, from Nicaragua. The New York Express adds—

One of the iron steamers, built at Wilmington to run on the Lake Nicaragua, is completed; and the other, we are informed, would be in readiness for passengers and freight in the course of a few days. These boats were taken out in sections in two schooners, and each would be ready for running in eight days after they arrived.

The one is named "John M. Clayton," in honor of the late Secretary of State, and the other "Sir Henry Bulwer," in honor of the British Minister, both of these gentlemen having had a hand in negotiating a treaty of Trade and Commerce, in which the Ship Canal Company have had some interest. Three steamers, loaded with coal for the two lake steamers, had arrived out, and every thing is in readiness for the steam connection between the "Prometheuses," which leaves New York on the 14th of July, and the "Pacific," which leaves San Juan del Sud (on the Pacific) July 25th for San Francisco. The company expect to make the voyage from New York to San Francisco in twenty-three days! The land carriage on this route is but twelve miles and thirty chains, and we have, therefore, reached a point in which we have a steam communication, with this small exception, on the whole route from this city to the Bay of San Francisco and the mouth of the Columbia river.

The distance between the two oceans on this route is 149 miles, and arrangements, we are told, are completed to make two trips a month. The boats on the San Juan are high pressure, and draw but 17 inches loaded with 300 passengers and freight. There is water enough, it is said, to carry the boats on at the lowest stage of water.

The New Jersey Railroad carried from 8,000 to 10,000 passengers in their way lines on the 4th, exclusive of Philadelphia passengers; the trains ran with entire regularity without accident or detention. Upwards of 4,000 passengers passed over the road between Newark and New York.

Ten thousand persons were conveyed over the Hudson River Railroad on the 4th without the least accident. So also fifty-four trains of the Harlem Railroad Company, and eighteen of the New Haven, besides freight trains, crossed the bridge over Harlem river on a single track, but good management prevented the occurrence of accident, and provided against confusion and delay.

The Mechanics of Virginia.—An address has been put forth by the Mechanics' Association of Portsmouth, Va., to the mechanics of the State, calling upon them to organize in order to vindicate their rights, and put an end to the practice of teaching slaves mechanical trades. It seems that the owners of negroes are, to a considerable extent, in the habit of bringing them up as carpenters, blacksmiths, coopers, &c., and that the white mechanics feel the injustice degraded by this competition, at the same time that it threatens more and more to depress their wages.

A South-Western Woman.—A gentleman in New York bought a couple of tickets for Jenny Lind's concert in New York, for ten dollars, and presented them to his wife. She, like a sensible woman, disposed of them to a neighbor, and with the proceeds, paid the bills of the butcher and milkman, and had two dollars left to buy shoes for the children.

An Old Mechanic.—Mr. William King, cabinet maker and stove stak, has been doing business in the new city of Congress street, for some time. He is a very old man, and has a long list of customers.

The United States mail steamship *Arcton*, which left New York for Liverpool on Saturday with one hundred and twenty passengers and 875,000 in specie.

About half the territory of Illinois yet belongs to the General Government.

The Fourth at Lowell.

Old and New Fashions—Five Hundred Bloomers in Procession.—At Lowell, Massachusetts, one or two decidedly new fashions were introduced in the celebration of the 4th of July.

The whole town seems to have participated in the festival, with an evident determination to make it as vivacious as it is ordinarily noisy and dull. Besides the military and civic displays, there was a parade of a company, the "Antique and Horrible Artillery," whose fun consisted in wearing all the quaint and old-fashioned garments that could be raked and scraped together in the country. Hats of enormous size, and dresses of prodigious height and stiffness, alternated with knee breeches and hoop petticoats. The captain wore a coat, which, on the 17th of June, 1775, covered Hancock of Pepperell, a Bunker Hill soldier. One of the soldiers wore a richly embroidered vest, which was once the property of General Sullivan. Ancient vehicles were put in use, as well as ancient costumes, and dilapidated chaises and carriages were filled with the most venerable couples.

But in contrast with the older dresses came some five hundred young ladies from the factories, dressed in the new style which has taken the name of its projector, Mrs. Bloomer. Their appearance was generally admired, and in the course of the day they presented a beautiful banner to one of the fine companies. The person who presented the banner, in her address, made an allusion to the new costume.

"Accept this from those whose duties to themselves and to others demand a change from an injurious to a healthful costume, and, as brave and gallant firemen, you cannot be other than the friends of woman in a good cause."

To which the gallant fireman, who replied, answered as follows:—

"Ladies, once more let me return to you our honest and heartfelt thanks for this beautiful token of our conduct as firemen. May the same spirit which has led you to adopt one of the prettiest costumes which you ever wore, guide you through life, and the manly and hard-headed firemen of the country will bid you 'God speed!'"

At the dinner in the evening, this toast was given by a Mr. Sherman.

The Lowell Factory Operatives in Bloomer Costume.—Was Solomon, in all his glory, arrayed like one of them? For, though they dress like the Editor of the Liberator, yet they are not illies, since they both toil and spin.

The factory girls are at least in earnest in regard to their dress reform. In regard to some private celebrations at Boston, the Transcript says:—

"A party came off at the office of the Olive Branch, and there were present between forty and fifty persons, ladies and gentlemen. The ladies were all dressed in the Bloomer costume, except the wives of the editor, Ex-Governor Dunlap, of Maine, Rev. S. Lovell, and one other. The dresses of the ladies were all made of elegant silk or satin, and to suit the taste of the wearers."

New Hampshire.

The Legislature of this State adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last. Amongst the acts passed is a five-hundred-dollar household exemption law. The following preamble and resolutions, in favor of the compromise measure, and pledging the State to sustain the President in carrying them out, passed both Houses by large majorities—the vote in the Senate being 10 to 2, and in the House 152 to 92.

Whereas, in the message of his excellency the Governor, our attention has been invited to the late acts of Congress intended for the adjustment of an angry and dangerous controversy which has long disturbed the amicable relations between the States of the Union; and whereas we regard those acts as indispensable to disarm sectional agitation, to calm the national excitement, and restore that unity of sentiment so essential to the harmony of the republic; Therefore the Legislature of the State of New Hampshire, in session assembled, do hereby approve of the adoption of these measures, as essential and necessary for the peace, preservation, and progress of our glorious Union, and that we pledge her to sustain the Executive of the Nation in carrying said measures into full effect, and in the further execution of all constitutional means to enforce obedience to the laws.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and the Governors of the several States and Territories.

Americans Abroad.—A letter from Constantinople, dated May 24, says that the Eastern World is now thronged with American travellers. Visiting England and Western Europe from America, has become such an every day thing, that it gives a man no priority at all to return to his native land, and say that he has seen London, Paris and Berlin. He must also visit Egypt, the Holy Land, Athens and Constantinople; and such is already the number of American travellers in these parts, that ere long, New York, Therman and Timbuctoo must be explored by those who are ambitious of renown as tourists. A party of twenty or more American travellers were at Constantinople at that date, four of whom were clergymen, and parties of six, eight and ten, but, even quite common of late.

Shocking Death.—We learn from the Winchester (Va.) Republican, that Joseph Bal, the keeper of a stallion belonging to Joshua Layton, was killed by the animal, at Lightstown, on Saturday week. It is supposed that he entered the stable imprudently, somewhat intoxicated, and that the horse—very vicious, one—broke his neck by a severe bite. When discovered, he was throwing the body up and tearing the flesh with his teeth. The manly creature endeavored to get at those who, with great difficulty, succeeded in pulling the body away.

Deaths of Athens, Ill.—The Illinois Journal gives the following account of a fatal disease at Athens, supposed to be ship fever. No sail entered a wharf there, received one or two boxes of goods from Europe, and five persons were present when they were opened. Every one of these persons took sick, and died. The disease soon spread among those who attended upon them, and amongst others. In one family six persons died. A complete panic ensued, and more than half the people are absent now from town.

Protection to American Industry and the Farmers of the State.

Wayne, Stark, and Ashland counties, Ohio, in 1850, raised over four millions of bushels of wheat—about double the great crop of 1830—double all the wheat raised in New England—and equal to all the wheat raised in the six most Southern States! Wayne and Stark counties each, raised a million and a half of bushels, and Ashland more than a million of bushels. Other counties in Ohio have raised near a million each, and the wheat crop of 1850, in Ohio, is equal to the highest estimate made by the most sanguine persons.

Now if the manufacturers of our country are prostrated—the Home market destroyed—and those engaged in manufacturing go to farming—cultivating new or improving old land, and other portions of the country, as is the case, raise wheat and other grain in as large a proportion as Ohio, where are the Farmers to find a market for the immense supplies they can furnish? The Loco-fueh doctrine is:—Have no market here—break down your Home market, but send your produce to England—sell to her, and receive her manufactures in exchange.

This will be ruinous to the American Farmer. He cannot afford to raise his wheat, pay the ordinary rate of wages, and transport it three thousand miles, to England, and there sell it as low as it can be furnished from other portions of Europe by men who have a very fertile soil and pay a trifle for labor. The farmers of England cannot compete with these men in the markets of England. English Farmers are, therefore, crying out for Protection. They cannot prosper without it. If they cannot, at their own door, obtain fair prices for the grain they raise, can the American Farmer expect to do so, after transporting the grain he raises across the Atlantic Ocean? It is palpable he cannot. So that the effect of the Loco-fueh practice is to break down the Home market, and delude the Farmer with the promise of a market in Europe, which he can never secure.

The true doctrine of all Americans is that of Protection. It would cause a diversity of pursuit. One would benefit the other. What one produced another would consume. And there would be a mutual dependence among the men of the country, and the different sections of the country, such as should exist among men united in the glorious cause of the spread of Free Principles, and as would, by reason of common interest and profit, keep strong beyond the most remote possibility of disruption the bonds of our sacred Union.—*Daily Worker.*

The Shunk Monument.—The ceremony of erecting the monument over the remains of the late Governor Shunk, at Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa., on the 4th, was attended by from eight to ten thousand persons, of both sexes. Two troops of horses, a company of artillery, and eight companies of infantry and riflemen, with three German musical societies from Philadelphia, were present. Hon. George W. Woodward delivered a beautiful address, it is stated, in review of the life of the lamented deceased, the death he died, and the memory he has left behind him. Gov. Shunk is buried 300 yards from the cottage of his lowly birth. Many distinguished Pennsylvanians were present.

The Mormon church is said to be very flourishing in England. Five hundred converts are taken into the fold every month. They look forward with great confidence to the fulfillment of all the prophecies. The conversion of England is one of the objects of their mission—(a tougher job, we think, than the conversion of heathens) and so sanguine are they, that it is proposed, at an early date, to hold a conference in London.—They intend beginning at the fountain of error, and will, probably, lead off with Queen Victoria, Prince Albert and the rest of the royal household.

John Deacon, 70 years of age, was killed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Tuesday, the 24th ult., by falling from the rigging around the U. S. steamer Fulton, a distance of twenty feet. He was a carpenter of the Enterprise during her engagement with the Boxer, in the last war with England, and is said to have saved her from sinking by having himself slung over her bows, in the heat of the engagement, and maling a side of sole leather over a hole made by the enemy's shot.

In all the cities and towns from which we have accounts, the late National Anniversary seems to have been celebrated with more than usual spirit. National sabbaths, military parades, civic processions, and other joyous demonstrations, diversified by school celebrations, and the explosion of fire-works and other inventions of the pyrotechnic art, were everywhere the order of the day; the whole clearly demonstrating that, however a few factious may rave, the great masses of the People are contented with their free and liberal Government, and hail with unsurpassed pleasure and happiness the annual return of the Nation's Jubilee.—*Nat. Int.*

Fire and Accidents on the Fourth.—No less than ten fires, as mentioned by Fourth of July dongs in Philadelphia, are recorded in the papers of that city. No fires were lost, however. There are also recorded twenty odd fires in Philadelphia, from Thursday evening to Saturday morning, which, with the exception of two or three, were caused by cigars and other fireworks.—The first serious one was A. Bacon's paper box factory—lost \$6,000, part insured.—The fire was occasioned by a rocket, the sparks entering through a broken pane of a rear window.

The trip between New York and Philadelphia, by the Camden and Andover Lines, are now made in four hours! As soon as the improvements now in progress are completed—say before 1852—the trip will be made in three hours and a half! The line is now one of the best managed in the United States.

Out with Them.—At a recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, no fewer than eight ministers were deposed from their office for gross immorality.

Large Fire in Cantonment, Pa.—Eight dwellings and a number of out houses were destroyed by fire in Cantonment on the 3d inst. The fire originated through carelessness.

A Favored County.—Logan county, Ohio, has not a single family without a Bible.

Celebration at Pennsylvania College.

In accordance with a resolution of a Convention, held on the evening of the 3d inst., the Students of Pennsylvania College assembled on the morning of the 4th, in the Linnean Hall, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The meeting was organized by the election of C. H. Herby, Esq., as President; Messrs. T. C. Stecher, A. J. Waters, G. Tressler, J. P. Probst, J. A. Lefevre, D. S. Riddle, as Vice Presidents; and Messrs. J. H. Lippert, W. Ulery, J. Sanderson, and A. Stunt, as Secretaries, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. R. H. Hill.

W. G. George, of Lebanon, Pa., being then called, addressed the meeting, upon "The Student's duty to his Country," and was followed by Mr. J. S. Crumbaugh, Esq., of Woodlawn, Md., upon "The claims of the Union upon the educated youth of the land." Toasts were then read; and upon calls of the audience, responses delivered by Messrs. Hill, Lefevre, Werner, Castleman, Crumbaugh, George, and Waters. Upon motion of Mr. Crumbaugh, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, Northerners and Southerners, we go heart and hand for the integrity and immortality of the Union, and that we feel confident it must be preserved while the American people remain virtuous, and that it will go on, prospering and to prosper, until it shall attain the acme of political liberty.

Resolved, That we have sympathy, neither with the Abolitionists of the North, nor the Agitators of the South.—Therefore, **Resolved,** That we hereby take a mutual solemn oath to devote ourselves, irrespective of sectional interests or prejudice, to the preservation of this glorious Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the establishment of the supremacy of Law in the Republic.

On motion the meeting then adjourned, to meet on the 4th of July, 1852.

The spirit evinced during this meeting was, we think, worthy of the time and place, and of the persons assembled. With

Death by Voluntary Starvation.

At Springfield, Massachusetts, on the 1st instant, Coroner Blake held an inquest upon the body of Cornelius Regan, at the House of Correction, in the course of which the following circumstances were brought to light, indicating one of the most extraordinary cases of self-starvation on record:

It seems that on the 10th of June Regan was committed to jail, on the charge of drunkenness and riotous conduct at the depot, to remain thirty days, or till a fine of five dollars and costs were paid. For the first few days of his confinement he was very sullen and obstinate, but otherwise there was nothing remarkable in his conduct. He was twice confined in the solitary cell, at some of his meals, and when ordered, did some work, though he soon stopped. On the Friday after his commitment he refused to eat or drink, declared that he would have his liberty or starve, and in every way exhibited the most dogged obstinacy and determination in his purpose. He was put into the solitary cell, but, as far as could be seen, did not even touch the food which was left at his door through Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, but often repeated the cry of "liberty or death."

On Tuesday night Dr. Gray was sent for, and succeeded in persuading Regan to take about a gill of water and some bread. On Wednesday, however, he again refused to eat; and on Thursday he was, in spite of the most violent resistance, thrown upon the floor and a little milk gruel was forced in through the nostrils. His resistance was so great that it was not deemed advisable to pursue this course.

From this time he went *sic* days without eating or drinking, and his determination was such that, though he two or three times roused his mouth, he refused to swallow ordinarily, though it is possible he did swallow a few drops on one or two occasions.

He was finally told that his brother was ready to pay his fine, and that he should be liberated. He expressed his satisfaction, but did not seem to rally much, and though after this he endeavored to eat, he was so weak that he could retain little or nothing.

He stood or walked about his cell as long as his strength lasted, but for four or five days preceding his death he was obliged to lie down most of the time. On Monday, for the first time, did his obstinacy appear in the least subdued, but during the following night he died.

Dr. Gray and his attendants endeavored in every way to ascertain if Regan exhibited any signs of insanity, but they all agreed that he appeared to be perfectly sane, displaying the most systematic obstinacy and willfulness.

Confessions of a Murderer.—The last English journals recount the recent confessions of a murderer which has hardly a parallel in the annals of crime. The man Lynch, little and weak, but always deemed respectable and religious, began his murderous career in Ireland, by cutting down with an axe a driver in the highway, whose dry and bullock he coveted. Soon afterward, he overtook an old and a young man, and killed them both, in order to obtain possession of their horse and cart. With these he hastened to a distant part of the country, and stopping at a lonely farm, managed to kill all of the occupants, consisting of an old man, his wife, a boy and a little girl. He took possession of the farm, and by his ingenuity and hypocrisy escaped suspicion, and came to be deemed a most exemplary character. One of his laborers at last began to mistrust him, but he was silenced with cold steel. This last murder led to Lynch's detection and conviction. Here were eight persons deliberately butchered one after the other, all for the sake of a little bit of property that was hardly worth a twelve months' wages.

Dreadful Accident.—Mr. Joseph Pennell, formerly of Concord, Delaware county, and now residing in Philadelphia, was seriously burned by the too careless use of camphine on Tuesday last. He had accidentally got a spot of grease on his pantaloons, which a person undertook to remove by wetting it with camphine and setting fire to it, which was done, and in an instant Mr. Pennell was wrapped in flames. One of the bystanders had the presence of mind to seize an old coat and wrap it around him, by which means the fire was extinguished. On removing the coat, he was found to be horribly burned, the skin coming off with it. He is now in a critical situation.

The celebrated Indian chief, "Okah Tubbee," noted for his performances on the flute, is said by the Louisville Courier to be none other than Carey, a negro, or rather mulatto, who lived in that city some ten or twelve years since. He was an excellent performer on the flute, and other musical instruments, and belonged to the land of the old Louisville Guards, and when this fine company paraded he discoursed his music to the infinite delight of the crowds of urethms who "followed the segers."

Carey thought it would prove more profitable to turn Indian, and for several years he has been "starring" it through the country as *Dr. Okah Tubbee*, giving concerts, &c. Carey, the Courier remarks, has shown himself to be a worthy rival of Bartram in the humbugging line. He claims to be an Indian chief, and that his wife, who assists at his concerts, is an Indian Princess.

Earthquake in South America.—Valparaiso papers received by the Empire City, mention that there was another earthquake at Copiapo, Chili, on the 25th of May, which was more severe than that at Valparaiso, of which we have previously published the accounts. It took place about twenty minutes past 1 P. M., lasted during two minutes, and was accompanied by strong horizontal shocks, from North to South. The inhabitants were in the greatest alarm. The shocks continued every minute till 5 o'clock in the evening. The damage was considerable, but no particulars are given beyond the fact that scarcely a house was left in good condition in the street "Commercio."

Small Pox.—The town of Springfield, Ind., is nearly deserted of its inhabitants, on account of the prevalence of the small pox.

An Orphan's Follies.—An omnivorous driver in New York, just after he had put out his last passenger, found a large bundle in his omnibus, which proved to be a fine female child, about six days old, wrapped in a quilt. It is sent to the almshouse.

At a Quilt.—Mrs. Hannah Roach, a native of Ireland, died on Sunday last, at her residence in Albany, in the one hundred and sixteenth year of her age.

The Last Lynchburg Tragedy.

We gather the following particulars of this lamentable affair from the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican of Thursday:

"We are called upon this morning to record another most painful tragedy, occurring between gentlemen who may almost be considered citizens of this place. The circumstances which caused it, however, being of the most delicate nature, we shall allude to them only in so far as may be necessary to make intelligible the sad termination of the affair."

"On Sunday evening last, about dark, Dr. Lorenzo J. Williams, son of Jno. M. Williams, residing just across the river, on the Amherst side, eloped with the eldest daughter, aged about nineteen, of Capt. Richard G. Morris, who also lives immediately over the river, with the purpose of marrying her. The couple, accompanied by one of W.'s brothers, and a Mr. Edmund Hill, took the Charlottesville route for Washington city. The family of the young lady getting wind of the elopement accidentally, in a short time after it occurred, Capt. Morris and his son Richard G. prepared immediately for a pursuit. They overhauled the runaways in Charlottesville, they having been disappointed in meeting a ready conveyance from that place. The daughter was concealed in the hotel, but the father and brother got possession of her, and then had Williams and his party bound over in the sum of a thousand dollars each. Both parties left for home, and on Tuesday evening they put up accidentally at the same hotel, in Lovings-ton, Nelson county."

When Williams's party and young Richard Morris were seated at the supper table, opposite each other, some indignity was offered young Morris by the other party, when he threw his plate into the face of Williams. Morris, Williams, and Hill then commenced a general shooting, which resulted, after some eight or ten rounds, in the death of young Morris and of Hill, and it is said of the mortally wounding of Dr. Williams. Young M. was shot in the body by Williams's brother Robert. Hill was shot by Morris in the centre of the breast; and Williams was shot by him in the side or back. When this occurrence took place the father and daughter were in the room up stairs. A message was forthwith dispatched to the family of the parties, and they arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning. The news of so dreadful a tragedy of course created the greatest excitement and regret in this community. As to the feelings of the unhappy families involved, whose cup of grief has been perhaps forever embittered, we shall not attempt a description. Language would be inadequate to the task."

Liberation of Debtors in Maryland.—At Baltimore, on the morning of Friday last, the persons confined in jail for non-payment of debts were brought on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Frick and Judge Seligman to decide whether, under the New Constitution of Maryland, which provides that "no person shall be imprisoned for debt," and which went into effect on that day, they ought not to be discharged from imprisonment. The question was submitted without argument, and the Court decided that the debtors must be discharged, and the Warden of the Jail was directed to discharge the parties accordingly.

Important from Mexico.—Telegraphic advices from New Orleans, to July 5, state that late advices have been received there from Mexico:

The Mexican government had issued orders, for all Americans engaged in the Tehuantepec road, to leave the Isthmus immediately, and troops were sent to enforce the order. A revolution was daily expected in favor of Santa Anna. It is said that General Arista had abandoned the Liberals on receiving a bribe from the priests to the amount of \$500,000. The Cuban government had demanded the recall of the Mexican Consul at Havana, on suspicion of his having been connected with the Lopez expedition.

Census of Great Britain.—It appears from the late census returns in England that the male population of Great Britain and Ireland in the British seas is 10,184,887, females 10,734,844, total 20,919,731, as follows: England and Wales, 8,754,554 males, and 9,151,277 females; total 17,905,831. Scotland, 1,363,622 males, 1,507,162 females; total 2,870,784. Islands in the British seas, 66,511 males, and 76,406 females; total 142,916.

The population of London is: males 1,104,336, females 1,258,785.

The inhabited houses in Great Britain and the Islands number 3,675,451, the uninhabited 165,605. Building, 29,109. In London the inhabited houses number 507,722, the uninhabited 16,881, and 4,817 building.

An Uncomfortable Situation.—The *Dunhuque* (Lower) Herald, of the 15th ultimo, states that while the Wah-piggon river was twenty four feet above its usual height, a company, consisting of Mr. Dyer, his wife and two children, Dr. Brew, and two young ladies named Hill, attempted to cross the river in a boat. The rapidity of the current carried the boat against a projecting snag, and it upset, precipitating the whole company into the water. Mrs. Dyer clinging to her youngest child, 18 months old, while the other three were dead, was taken by Dr. Brew, and all, by some unaccountable good fortune, were enabled to cling to the snag that had caused their upset, until they were assisted by Mr. Sherwood, who swam with a rope, by which they prevented themselves from being carried away by the current. There being no other boat at the place, the citizens were obliged to construct a raft before they could go to the rescue of the company. Four hours they were in this perilous position before they were brought ashore.

On the 1st instant a band of emigrants from Sweden, numbering one hundred and eighteen, passed through Boston on their way to the West, via the Western railroad. They came from the vicinity of Gothenburg, and propose to locate themselves as farmers in some of the Western States. The procession was led off by thirteen wagons filled with baggage, with the women and children upon the top. The men followed with their guns. In the first wagon was displayed the American flag. The whole company had a remarkably comfortable and respectable look.

American in Paris.—There are now nearly three thousand Americans in Paris, some residing there for months, some for years.

The Whig Candidates.

The Whig nominations at Lancaster, are every where received with unlooked for favor. The proceedings of that body were harmonious and satisfactory, in a great degree, to the great body of the Whigs. The high reputation of Governor Johnston made him the unanimous choice of the Convention; while the candidate for Canal Commissioner, selected from a number of competent men, is not inferior, in his practical and mental qualifications for that office, to any other man in the State. The gentleman selected as candidates for the Supreme Bench were chosen as well with an eye to the claims of all parts of the State, as to their unexceptionable character as men, and eminent qualifications as lawyers and jurists. There has been no one person found to impeach the pre-eminent fitness of the Whig nominees for the Bench. Thousands of our political opponents will vote at least for a portion of the Whig candidates; as in the hands of such men, they feel that the Constitution, the law, the life and the prosperity of the citizen, will be safe. Upon the Judicial question, party lines will not prevent the Democracy from voting for the best men.—*Village Record.*

Judicial Candidates Repudiated.

A Bigler Club was formed by the Leocoeus of West Chester, on Thursday evening last. Measures were adopted for promoting his election. At the same time a long preamble and resolutions were adopted declaring that some of the candidates for the Supreme Bench, nominated at Harrisburg, were entirely unworthy of the support of the Democracy of the State. They, therefore, resolved to repudiate that portion of the ticket—especially Campbell, Lewis and Gibson. The objections alleged against these were incompetence and dishonesty, and the fraud and corruption by which they procured their nomination. The meeting lasted until near midnight, and the discussions were sustained principally by Messrs. John Hickman, Joseph J. Lewis and P. F. Smith, all of whom were delegates to the Harrisburg Convention. They all declared that they could not support the Harrisburg nominations.—*Id.*

The Lebanon Courier says the Leocoeus had power in Pennsylvania uninterrupted from 1824 to 1835. During that time they put the State in debt, twenty-two millions three hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and thirteen cents, (\$22,369,511 13.).

From 1835 to 1838, when they were out of power, not a cent was added to the State debt.

From 1838 to 1848 they were in power. When Gov. Johnston took office in 1848, the State debt was OVER FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—showing an increase of nearly twenty millions in ten years. The men who did this, now talk about the impropriety of creating public debt! What hypocrisy! Their history shows they are good for nothing else.

Gov. Johnston has been in office about three years. To that time he has paid more than HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS of this Leocoeus debt. Do the people wish to have the public debt lessened as rapidly as possible? If they do, let them re-elect Gov. Johnston. Do they want to re-instate in power the men who ADDED about two millions to the State debt every year? If they do let them elect Wm. Bigler Governor of the State.

Important Arrest.—Large Recovery of Counterfeit Coin.—A very important arrest was made in Baltimore, on Saturday, of a man known by the name of Wm. Stetler, who, it is alleged, has long been engaged in counterfeiting the gold and silver coin of the United States.

District Attorney John W. Ashmead, and U. S. Marshal Roberts, started for Baltimore on Saturday morning, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, Stetler had a hearing before a U. S. Commissioner in that city. Before they left for Baltimore, they visited a house in Thirteenth street, near Poplar, Philadelphia, where Stetler resided, and there found the implements of his trade, in the character of dies, press, &c., and a receipt book in which was a receipt for rent, showing that the money had been paid to the landlord by Stetler himself. Several witnesses went to Baltimore with Messrs. Ashmead and Roberts to identify the prisoner and establish his guilt.

After a hearing had been before the Commissioner, the prisoner was delivered into the custody of Marshal Roberts, to be taken to Philadelphia, where the crime of forgery had been committed. This man had long been looked upon as the chief counter of false coin in the Union, and we understand that the U. S. District Attorney has sufficient evidence in his hands to convict him of the crime of forgery. Some \$200,000 counterfeit coin is said to have been found upon his premises in Thirteenth street. He is to have a hearing on Wednesday morning next, in the U. S. Clerk's office, before Commissioner Heald.—*North American, July 8.*

At Jenny Lind, after making a tour of the country, passing only at the large cities which lay along her route, is now turning to profit the villages and towns of New England. She gave a concert at Hartford, Conn. on Saturday evening week, in one of the churches of that place, which was well filled on the occasion, at the enormous rate of \$10 a ticket. The price of admission was run up to that exorbitant mark by the alarmable system of speculation in the sale of tickets, and so great was the public indignation on account of what is denominated a swindling operation, that Jenny, to escape a mob, was smuggled through the back door of the church after the concert, and immediately took the cars for Springfield.

Shocking Accident.—On Monday morning, at New York, Margaret Brower, a girl about 22 years of age, living at No. 30 Old Street, accidentally fell from a window in the third story, and lodging on the iron railing in front, was almost instantly killed. Several of the iron posts penetrated her body.

Death of Dr. Fitch.—It is reported that Dr. Abner Fitch, one of the Michigan Railroad conspirators, has been found dead in his cell from the effects of poison, taken voluntarily or administered by others. The former most probably.

There are two peonies in the garden at the President's house at Washington, which, together, contained this year, three hundred and forty-five flowers. Some measured twenty-one inches in circumference. The branches were very large, and grew from seed sown twelve years ago.

The Fourth in Washington.

The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the projected addition to the Capitol, as detailed in the Washington papers, appear to have been of a highly imposing character. A splendid and numerous procession, embracing civic bodies, Masonic societies, the officers of the Army and Navy, headed by General Scott and Commodore Morris, the officers of the Government, and so forth, paraded on the occasion, and after entering the Capitol grounds, were drawn up in order around the excavation for the corner stone.

The Chaplain of the Senate offered up a prayer appropriate and impressive; after which a glass jar, hermetically sealed, containing various valuable historical parchments, the coats of the United States, a copy of the oration to be delivered by the Secretary of State, newspapers of the city, and other memorials, were deposited in the corner stone. President Fillmore then laid it with much dignity and solemnity. The Masonic ceremonies succeeded, consisting of a prayer by their grand Chaplain, the Rev. Charles A. Davis, the deposition by the Grand Master, according to the peculiar observances of the fraternity, of the "corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy;" and finally, an oration by B. B. French, Esq., Grand Master of the Masons.

After this part of the celebration was concluded, the Hon. Daniel Webster read the address which he had prepared in commemoration of the event. In the course of reading his manuscript, he occasionally extemporized impromptu thoughts and highly interesting reflections, and occupied altogether about two hours in the delivery of his discourse.

The address is given at length in the National Intelligencer, the editors of which remark upon it as "a speech devoted entirely to American history, principles, and progress, and rich with instruction for all who would seek its inspirations from a source the ripest in wisdom and experience."

The conclusion of these important ceremonies was announced by a salute of artillery from the public reservation at the north end of the Capitol, and the military and civic associations returned in excellent order to their respective places of rendezvous, where they were dismissed.

The glorious day closed with a display of fireworks from the Mall south of the President's house.

New Route to the Pacific.—The new route to the Pacific Ocean, by way of Lake Nicaragua, is announced to be completed, and will be brought into operation during the present month. This information is brought by the steamer Prometheus which arrived at New York on Friday, from Nicaragua. The New York Express adds:

One of the iron steamers, built at Wilmington to run on the Lake Nicaragua, is completed; and the other, we are informed, would be in readiness for passengers and freight in the course of a few days. These boats were taken out in sections in two schooners, and each would be ready for running in eight days after they arrived.

The one is named "John M. Clayton," in honor of the late Secretary of State, and the other "Sir Henry Bulwer," in honor of the British Minister, both of these gentlemen having had a hand in negotiating a treaty of Trade and Commerce, in which the Ship Canal Company have had some interest. These sews, loaded with coal for the two lake steamers, had arrived out, and every thing is in readiness for the steam connection between the "Prometheus," which leaves New York on the 14th of July, and the "Pacific," which leaves San Juan del Sud (on the Pacific) July 25th for San Francisco. The company expect to make the voyage from New York to San Francisco in twenty-three days. The land carriage on this route is but twelve miles and thirty chains, and we have, therefore, reached a point in which we have a steam communication, with this small exception, on the whole route from this city to the Bay of San Francisco and the mouth of the Columbia river.

The distance between the two oceans on this route is 140 miles, and arrangements, we are told, are completed to make two trips a month. The boats on the San Juan are high pressure, and draw but 17 inches loaded with 300 passengers and freight. There is water enough, it is said, to carry the boats on at the lowest stage of water.

The New Jersey Railroad carried from 8,000 to 10,000 passengers in their way lines on the 4th, exclusive of Philadelphia passengers; the trains ran with entire regularity without accident or detention. Upward of 5,000 passengers passed over the road between Newark and New York.

Ten thousand persons were conveyed over the Hudson River Railroad on the 4th without the least accident. So also fifty-four trains of the Harlem Railroad Company, and eighteen of the New Haven, besides freight trains, crossed the bridge over Harlem river on a single track, but good management prevented the occurrence of accident, and precluded against confusion and delay.

The Mechanics of Virginia.—An address has been put forth by the Mechanics' Association of Portsmouth, Va., to the mechanics of the State, calling upon them to organize in order to vindicate their rights, and put an end to the practice of teaching slaves mechanical trades. It seems that the owners of negroes are, to a considerable extent, in the habit of hiring them up as carpenters, blacksmiths, coopers, &c., and that the white mechanics feel themselves degraded by this competition at the same time that it threatens more and more to depress their wages.

A Southern Woman.—A gentleman in New York bought a couple of tickets for Jenny Lind's concert in New York, for ten dollars, and presented them to his wife. She, like a sensible woman, disposed of them to a neighbor, and with the proceeds paid the bills of the butcher and milkman, and had two dollars left to buy shoes for the children.

An Old Mechanic.—Mr. William King, cabinet maker and wheel-raker, has been doing business in the same place, on Congress street, Georgetown, D. C., fifty-six years, and has during that time buried 6,946 persons.

The United States mail steamship *Arcton*, sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday with one hundred and twenty passengers and 874,600 in specie.

About half the territory of Illinois yet belongs to the General Government.

The Fourth at Lowell.

Old and New Fashions—Four Hundred Bloomers in Procession.—At Lowell, Massachusetts, one or two decidedly new features were introduced in the celebration of the 4th of July.

The whole town seems to have participated in the festival, with an evident determination to make it as vivacious as it is ordinarily noisy and dull. Besides the military and civic displays, there was a parade of a company, the "Antique and Horrible Artillery," whose fun consisted in wearing all the quaint and old-fashioned garments that could be raked and scraped together in the country. Hats of enormous size, and dresses of prodigious height and stiffness, alternated with knee breeches and hooped petticoats. The captain wore a coat, which, on the 17th of June, 1775, covered Barnum, of Popperell, a Bunker Hill soldier. One of the soldiers wore a richly embroidered vest, which was once the property of General Sullivan. Ancient vehicles were put in use, as well as ancient costumes, and dilapidated chaises and carriages were filled with the most venerable couples.

But in contrast with the older dresses came some fine hundred young ladies from the factories, dressed in the new style which has taken the name of its projector, Mrs. Bloomer. Their appearance was generally admired, and in the course of the day they procured a beautiful banner to one of the fire companies. The person who presented the banner, in her address, made an allusion to the new costume:

"Except this from those duties to themselves and to others demand a change from an injurious to a healthful costume, and, as brave and gallant firemen, you cannot be other than the friends of woman in a good cause."

To which the gallant fireman, who replied, answered as follows:

"Ladies, once more let me return to you our honest and heartfelt thanks for this beautiful token of our conduct as firemen. May the same spirit which has led you to adopt one of the prettiest costumes which you ever wore, guide you through life, and the manly and hard-handed firemen of the country will bid you 'God speed.'"

At the dinner in the evening, this toast was given by a Mr. Sherman:

"The Lowell Factory Operatives in Bloomer Costume."—Was Solomon, in all his glory, arrayed like one of them? For, though they dress like the Editor of the *Lily*, yet they are not lilies, since they both toil and spin.

The factory girls are at least in earnest in regard to their dress reform. In regard to some private celebrations at Boston, the *Transcript* says:

"A party came off at the office of the Olive Branch, and there were present between forty and fifty persons, ladies and gentlemen. The ladies were all dressed in the Bloomer costume, except the wives of the editor, Ex-Governor Dunlap, of Maine, Rev. S. Lovell, and one other. The dresses of the ladies were all made of elegant silk or satin, and to suit the taste of the wearers."

New Hampshire.

The Legislature of this State adjourned *sine die* on Saturday last. Amongst the acts passed is a five-hundred-dollar household exemption law. The following preamble and resolutions, in favor of the compromise measures, and pledging the State to sustain the President in carrying them out, passed both Houses by large majorities—the vote in the Senate being 10 to 2, and in the House 152 to 92:

Whereas, in the message of his excellency the Governor, our attention has been invited to the late acts of Congress intended for the adjustment of an angry and dangerous controversy, which has long disturbed the amicable relations between the States of the Union; and whereas we regard those acts as indispensable to disarm sectional agitation, to calm the national excitement, and restore that unity of sentiment so essential to the harmony of the republic: Therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened.—That the State of New Hampshire approves of the adoption of these measures, as essential and necessary for the peace, preservation, and progress of our glorious Union, and that we pledge her to sustain the Executive of the Nation in carrying said measures into full effect, and in the further execution of all constitutional means to enforce obedience to the laws.

Resolved. That his excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States and the Governors of the several States and Territories.

Americans Abroad.—A letter from Constantinople, dated May 24, says that the Eastern World is now thronged with American travellers. Visiting England and Western Europe from America, has become such an every day thing, that it gives a man no notoriety at all to return to his native land, and say that he has seen London, Paris and Berlin. He must also visit Egypt, the Holy Land, Athens and Constantinople; and such is already the number of American travellers in these parts, that ere long, Nievich, Toderan and Timbuctoo must be explored by those who are amateurs of renowned tourists. A party of twenty or more American travellers were at Constantinople at that date, four of whom were clergymen; and parties of six, eight and ten, have been quite common of late.

Shocking Death.—We learn from the *Winchester* (Va.) Republican, that Joseph Bird, the keeper of a station belonging to Joshua Layton, was killed by the animal, at Pough-ton, on Saturday week. It is supposed that he entered the stable impudently, somewhat intoxicated, and that the horse—a very vicious one—broke his neck by a severe blow. When discovered, he was throwing the body up and tearing the flesh with his teeth. The usually creature endeavored to get at those who, with great difficulty, succeeded in pulling the body away.

Death at Athens, Ill.—The Illinois Journal gives the following account of a fatal disease at Athens, supposed to be ship fever. At a residence on a river there, there arrived one or two boxes of goods from Europe, and five persons were present when they were opened. Every one of those persons took sick, and died. The disease soon spread among those who attended upon them, and among others. In one family six persons died. A complete panic ensued, and more than half the people are absent now from town.

Protection to American Industry and the Farmers of the State.

Wayne, Stark, and Ashland counties, Ohio, in 1850, raised over four millions of bushels of wheat—about double the great crop of 1839—double the wheat raised in New England—and equal to all the wheat raised in the six most Southern States! Wayne and Stark counties each, raised a million and a half of bushels, and Ashland more than a million of bushels. Other counties in Ohio have raised near a million each, and the wheat crop of 1850, in Ohio, is equal to the highest estimate made by the most sanguine persons.

Now if the manufacturers of our country are prostrated—the home market destroyed—and those engaged in manufacturing go to farming—cultivating new or improving old land, and other portions of the country, as is the case, raise wheat and other grain in as large a proportion as Ohio, where are the Farmers to find a market for the immense supplies they can furnish? The Locofoco doctrine is—Have no market here—break down your home market, but send your produce to England—sell to her, and receive her manufactures in exchange.

This will be ruinous to the American Farmer. He cannot afford to raise his wheat, pay the ordinary rate of wages, and transport it three thousand miles, to England, and there sell it as low as it can be furnished from other portions of Europe by men who have a very fertile soil and pay a trifle for labor. The farmers of England cannot compete with these men in the markets of England. English Farmers are, therefore, crying out for Protection. They cannot prosper without it. If they cannot, at their own door, obtain fair prices for the grain they raise, can the American Farmer expect to do so, after transporting the grain he raises across the Atlantic Ocean? It is palpable he cannot. So that the effect of the Locofoco practice is to break down the home market, and delude the Farmer with the promise of a market in Europe, which he can never secure.

The true doctrine of all Americans is that of Protection. It would cause a diversity of pursuit. One would benefit the other. What one produced another would consume. And there would be a mutual dependence among the men of the country and the different sections of the country, such as should exist among men united in the glorious cause of the spread of Free Principles, and as would, by reason of common interest and profit, keep strong beyond the most remote possibility of disruption the bonds of our sacred Union!—*Daily Auer.*

The Shunk Monument.—The ceremony of erecting the monument over the remains of the late Governor Shunk, at Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa., on the 4th, was attended by from eight to ten thousand persons, of both sexes. Two troops of horses, a company of artillery, and eight companies of infantry and riflemen, with three German musical societies from Philadelphia, were present. Hon. George W. Woodward delivered a beautiful address, it is stated, in review of the life of the lamented deceased, the death he died, and the memory he has left behind him. Gov. Shunk is buried 300 yards from the cottage of his lowly birth. Many distinguished Pennsylvanians were present.

The Mormon church is said to be very flourishing in England. Five hundred converts are taken into the fold every month. They look forward with great confidence to the fulfillment of all the prophecies. The conversion of England is one of the objects of their mission—(a tougher job, we think, than the conversion of heathens) and so sanguine are they, that it is proposed, at an early date, to hold a conference in London. They intend beginning at the fountain of error, and will, probably, lead off with Queen Victoria. Prince Albert and the rest of the royal household.

John Deacon, 70 years of age, was killed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on Tuesday, the 24th ult., by falling from the staging around the U. S. steamer Fulton, a distance of twenty feet. He was a carpenter of the Enterprise during her engagement with the Boxer, in the last war with England, and is said to have saved her from sinking by having himself slung over her bows, in the heat of the engagement, and nailing a side of sole leather over a hole made by the enemy's shot.

In all the cities and towns from which we have accounts, the late National Anniversary seems to have been celebrated with more than usual spirit. National salutes, military parades, civic processions, and other joyous demonstrations, diversified by school celebrations, and the explosion of fire crackers and other inventions of the pyrotechnic art, were everywhere the order of the day; the whole clearly demonstrating that, however a few factious may rave, the great masses of the People are contented with their free and liberal Government, and hail with unsurpassed pleasure and happiness the annual return of the Nation's Jubilee.—*Nat. Int.*

Fires and Accidents on the Fourth.—No less than ten accidents, occasioned by Fourth of July doings in Philadelphia, are recorded in the papers of that city. No lives were lost, however. There are also recorded twenty odd fires in Philadelphia, from Thursday evening to Saturday morning, which, with the exception of two or three, were caused by chaises and other fireworks. The only serious one was A. Bacon's paper box factory—lost \$5,000, part insured. The fire was occasioned by a rocket, the sparks entering through a broken pane of a rear window.

The trip between New York and Philadelphia, by the Camden and Amboy line, are now made in four hours! As soon as the improvements now in progress are completed—say before 1852—the trip will be made in three hours and a half! The line is now one of the best managed in the United States.

Out with Them.—At a recent meeting of the General Assembly, of the Established Church of Scotland, no fewer than eight ministers were deposed from their office for gross immorality.

Large Fire in Uniontown, Pa.—Eight dwellings and a number of out houses were destroyed by fire in Uniontown on the 3d inst. The fire originated through carelessness.

A Pious Couple.—Legion county, O., has a single family without a Bible.

Celebration at Pennsylvania College.

In accordance with a resolution of a Convention, held on the evening of the 3d inst., the Students of Pennsylvania College assembled on the morning of the 4th, in the Linneman Hall, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The meeting was organized by the election of C. H. Hersh, Esq., as President; Messrs. T. C. Stecher, A. H. Waters, G. Trevelyan, J. F. Probst, J. A. Lefevre, D. S. Riddle, as Vice Presidents; and Messrs. L. Hippee, W. Uler, J. Sanderson, and A. Stout, as Secretaries—after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. R. H. Hill.

W. G. George, of Lebanon, Pa., being then called, addressed the meeting, upon "The Student's duty to his country," and was followed by Mr. J. S. Crambaugh, Esq., of Woodbury, Md., upon "The claims of the Union upon the educated youth of the land." Toasts were then read; and upon each of the audience, responses delivered by Messrs. Hill, Lefevre, Werner, Castleman, Crambaugh, George, and Waters. Upon motion of Mr. Crambaugh, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, Northerners and

COMMUNICATED:

COMMUNICATED

In accordance with a resolution of a Convention, held on the evening of the 2d inst., the Students of Pennsylvania College assembled on the morning of the 4th, in the Minnæan Hall, in order to celebrate the anniversary of the Declaration of Independ-

The meeting was organized by the action of C. H. Merrill, Esq., as President; Messrs. T. C. Stecher, A. H. Waters, G. C. Wheeler, J. A. Leffert, D. S. Riddle, as Vice Presidents; and Messrs. L. H. Hippee, W. Henry, J. Sanderson, and A. H. Hill, as Secretaries, after which the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. C. H. Hill.

W. G. George, of Lebanon, Pa., being when called, addressed the meeting, upon the subject of the rights of the people to the land. The Student is idly to his Country, and was followed by Mr. J. S. Crumbach, Esq., of Woodbury, Md., upon "The claims of the Union upon the educated youth of the North." He trusts were their read; and upon the behalf of the audience, responses delivered by Messrs. Hill, Leffert, Warner, Castleton, Crumbach, George, and Waters. Upon the motion of Mr. Crumbach, the following Resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Northern and Southern States, we do heart and hand for the integrity and continuity of the Union, and that we feel confident it must be preserved until the American people remain virtuous, and that it will go on, prospering and to prosper until it shall attain the zenith of political liberty.

Resolved, That we have sympathy; ne

to the Agitators of the South. Therefore, I solemnly swear, that I will support the Constitution and the Union, as they are, with all my heart, mind, and strength, to the last gasp of my existence. I will not permit myself to be divided in my allegiance; I will not take any oath inconsistent with this. I will not permit myself to be influenced by sectional interests, or prejudice, to the preservation of this glorious Union, and the maintenance of the Constitution, and the establishment of the supremacy of Law in the Republic.

Liberty and Union? It were well if the Students of the Colleges and Seminaries Learning in Ireland, were wont more frequently to indulge in demonstrations of this kind. It is the part and privilege of an educated mind of the country to frame laws, make its rulers, and guide its desires. It is, then, also the duty of the educated mind, occupying this lofty position, and exercising those powerful privileges, to be well informed of those means which will best conduce to the welfare of the country, and most especially to sanctify itself by daily zeal to emulate the virtues of our Revolutionary sires, and by a sincere love of true liberty. And what will sooner inspire the heart with this ardent zeal and love than the contemplation of the past history of the Country, the generous sacrifices the Founders of the Republic, and the wisdom and resolution of the Framers of the Magna Charta of our Independence?

May we hope, then, to see celebration like this often repeated, and long continuing in our Halls of Learning—and may I pledge taken to defend the honor and support the Constitution and Laws, be

proud, proceeding merely from the light
 and from the heart, and to be fulfilled.
 Then will we have Students who are
 dragons, Christians who are not lights,
 Citizens who are not demagogues,—
 can we feel assured, that whatever danger
 Treason may plot or Fanaticism threaten,
 the Union will be preserved, the Constitu-
 tion remain inviolate, and the glorious Stars
 and Stripes that forever in triumph, fly
 in the hand of the free, and the home of the
 brave.

glory as her defence.	ASSOS
<i>Pennsylvania College.</i> —All the ends of man's are her Country's, God's, and Truth's.	LEFFERTS
<i>The Yankee Girls.</i> —Fate for the peace and virtue: may all their efforts irresistible as their charms, and their heads all be crowned.	ASSOS
<i>The Citizens of the Day.</i> —May their future career be as useful as to-day it is fruitful.	BELMONT
<i>Our Country.</i> — The home of the good and the brave: Who may her banner triumphantly wave; Cheer be her daughters as now they are fair Gallant her sons, and as free as the air.	W. E. ELLIS
<i>Canada.</i> —Honor to her long repre- sentative, May I name her the result of his and his successors in Penna. College, "unfading" ones.	STEHLER
<i>Clay and Cass.</i> —May they ever be harmoniously together in the yoke of C.	

The Day we Celebrate.—The moment
of their existence," who know not the art
varying or multiplying their enjoyments
like the salience of the tomb. Let us

therefore, and bid welcome, this day of d
brought joy

The Lyman Hall.—The place we
in. May its galleries ever be filled with
riches of nature and art, and thronged
admirer friends, and may its echoes go
ring with the glad songs of Patriotism.

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The Adams Sentinel.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

VOL. LI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 14, 1851.

NO. 36.

Choice Poetry.

MY GIRLHOOD'S HOME.

BY EMILY GLENNIE MACAULAY.

Bring back the days, the sunny hours,
Of girlhood's thoughtless elation;
The placid stream, the opening flowers—
Oh bring them back to me.
The noontide walks, the hallowed eve,
The loved, the lost—that brow
On which love sat like sunset's leave—
Oh bring them back to me now
Where is my home—my girlhood's home,
Of sweetness? Has it fled?
Alas! 'tis gone—the joyous tone
Of its loved cadence dead.
Bring me the happy scenes, which there
Passed like a summer's dream,
The softening tone of memory,
Ere sorrow o'er me came.
Oh! let me dream I see it still,
With bird and sun and flower;
'Twill serve to soothe a troubled will
In this sad, trying hour.
Home of my youth—farewell, farewell!
Once I did hail your glee;
Painful as is the bosom's swell—
Oh bring it back to me.

OUR COMMON JOYS.

BY C. D. STUART.

Our common joys, O, what are they?
The brightest and the best,
They glad us in our busy walks,
Are with us when we rest.
An angel band, they hover round
In waking and in dream,
And o'er our hearts, in saddest hours,
They shed a golden beam.
Our common joys, O, what are they?
But blessings felt within,
For smallest deeds of goodness done
Amid a world of sin?
The mute we give the child of want,
The slightest word of cheer,
That lifts a heart with sorrow bowed,
Or dries a falling tear.
Our common joys, O, what are they?
The precious pearls and gold,
Which memory sets upon the heart
When life is growing old?
The thought that we have treasured up
Where thought can e'er away—
A consciousness of doing good,
With every passing day.

Intellectuals.

THE TRANSFORMATION.

PART I.

THE LIGHT.

The scene was a handsomely though not richly furnished apartment, in a beautiful cottage, in the vicinity of a populous town, owned and inhabited by a widow lady and her only daughter, Mrs. and Miss Howard. A glorious summer day was drawing to a close, and in the embrasure of a window, over which the rose and honeysuckle were entwined without, stood two beings, gazing with rapture upon the golden splendor of the setting sun. The one was a young man, rather below the middle height, if any thing, but possessing a form of manly symmetry not often looked upon. His countenance was frank and open, and his high and commanding white forehead not only contrasted finely with his large dark eyes and raven hair, but spoke of an intellect such as the owner might be proud to possess. His companion—but how shall I describe her?—The poetry of language is too poor to paint the charms of her face and figure—that matchless form, whose every outline seemed to teem with unsurpassing grace, clad as it was in robe of spotless white—those ivory shoulders, rivaling in hue the snowy dress from which they emerged—that exquisitely moulded chin and Grecian nose—those ruby lips and rosy cheeks—those chestnut curls that clustered over her brow—than more than all, those dark blue eyes, within whose depths there seemed to dwell a spirit, gentle as an angel's, and which gave a bright and happy character to her youthful face.

"How beautiful!" said the young man, as he withdrew his eyes from the sunset scene, and rested them upon her face.

"What—the sinking sun?" she asked archly, whilst a blush tinged her lovely face, for she had detected his gaze.

"Nay, dear Madeline, the parting rays of your orb are beautiful to look upon; but far more so to me is the starry light of thine own bright eyes." And winding his arm around her waist, he drew her closer to him.

"Charles!" she whispered, reproachfully. "Pardon me, dearest. I do but speak the truth, though it is in the glowing language of love, for I love thee, Madeline—then knowest that."

"I do, Charles."

"And then lovest me, Madeline?"

"Does the bird love its nestlings, or the flowers the dew of Heaven? So do I love thee."

"Aye, I believe thee, sweetest. Thou art my light, my life, my all. A few short months, and thou wilt be wholly mine—mine only."

"And thou mine," she murmured.

"Ah! we shall be so happy! But now I must snatch a kiss from those pretty lips, and proceed homeward ere it is yet quite dark."

So saying, he pressed her ardently to his bosom, and taking up his hat, departed for his residence in the city.

With a beating heart, and a glowing cheek, Madeline returned to the parlor when she had closed the hall-door, whither she had accompanied her lover. As she opened the door her mother also entered by

another, and bounding forward with a playful air, she threw her fair arm around her parent's waist, and leaning forward, kissed her cheek.

"Mother—dear mother—how I love you!" she exclaimed, her face beaming with affectionate pleasure.

"Aye, when a certain handsome, wealthy, accomplished, and intelligent young gentleman, named Charles Douglass, is not present. Eh, Madeline?"

"Nay, mother," said the young maiden, blushing, "you know I love you."

"Yes, my child. You are, indeed, my own dutiful daughter—my own dear child."

And folding her arms around the little form of her dearly-loved, she pressed her with fondness to her bosom. And there they stood—the mother and daughter—happy in that pure love which they bore for each other, their faces beaming with the exquisite sensations that filled their bosoms, and their hearts beating with responsive measures. There they stood in silence, gazing sweetly into each other's eyes. How bright! how touching the scene! How full of motherly affection that parent's face!—how serene, how angel-like that young countenance! Oh, can it be that dark shadows over cloud that brow—that now placid brow of the beautiful Madeline?

PART II.

THE SHADE.

For some moments Madeline and her mother stood as we have described, when suddenly they were interrupted by the entrance of a little girl about twelve years of age, a servant of their household, who, with her apron to her eyes, entered the room sobbing violently.

"What's the matter, Mary?" asked Mrs. Howard.

"Oh, ma'am—I couldn't help it—but in running through the garden I upset the beautiful geranium Miss Madeline's uncle gave her—and it—it broke all to pieces. Indeed I couldn't hold it, ma'am. And the child could scarcely talk for crying."

"My geranium!" screamed Madeline, her countenance changing rapidly. "My geranium! and so you broke it, Miss, did you?"

"Indeed—indeed I—"

"Oh! you couldn't help it, Miss, eh?—That's the old story."

"I—"

"None of your 'I's,' if you please, Miss. Come, tell me what you broke it for, you rascal!" As she said this she approached the girl, and laying hold of her by the arm shook her almost off her feet.

"Oh, Miss, forgive me. I—"

"Madeline," said Mrs. Howard, "restrain yourself. How often have I told you about this same giving away to your temper—This one great fault in your character you will be sorry for some day."

But Madeline's temper was now master of her; and she, to whom in a calm moment she would not have spoken in unkind words, was now answered with disrespect and rudeness.

"Indeed I shall not. What! let her destroy my geranium with perfect indifference? No indeed! it's nothing but carelessness. The jade! she shall tell me why she did it."

At this instant a form darkened slightly the window, of which we have before spoken, though it was not perceived by those within on account of the growing twilight.

"Miss Madeline, indeed, indeed, I could not help it. You know you broke one yourself the other day, by accident, and so it was with me." And the child's chubby cheeks were bathed in rolling tears, as well as her deep blue eyes, as she looked timidly up in Miss Howard's face to see what effect her words had upon her.

But oh! what an expression did that face wear! How changed from the bright sunny hue it owned but scarce ten minutes since! How different the appearance of her who breathed those vows of love to a rapturous lover—those assurances of affection to a darling mother. Could it be the same—Madeline Howard—the beautiful Madeline? There was the same little form—the same ivory shoulders—the same glossy hair—but the face, the countenance—oh! how awfully changed! The white forehead was wrinkled—the arch eyebrows contracted, and knit together—the lips compressed, and colorless as marble—cheeks flushing and paling as the spirit worked within—and the eyes—those rich blue eyes—oh! the contrast was too great with what they had been, so darkling, so lowering, so full of danger, 'twas sad to behold! With one hand raised, and the other still retaining its hold upon the unhappy offender, she stood for several minutes in silence, her breast heaving convulsively with the workings of anger, the intensity of which had sealed her lips. At last it burst forth.

"And so, because I do a thing you must do it too—you—your minion. I'll teach you better, Miss—I'll teach you better—I'll give you something to cry for, you rascal. There, now, take that, and that, and that."

And snatching the action to the words, she struck the poor girl in the face with all her strength. Aye—start not, dear reader—she struck her. She, the seeming gentle Madeline—the once beautiful Madeline—the mother, who stood paralyzed at the while, turned her head away and wept. The sight was too much. The transformation was complete.

The next day Madeline Howard received a note. It was brief, and in a well-known hand. It ran as follows:

"Farewell! once dearly beloved Madeline. I leave you when last night for a short time: I now bid you adieu forever. By accident I witnessed a scene that has separated us widely. I had scarcely left

you ere I missed my gloves, which I recollected having left upon the sofa. I returned for them and was passing the window, when I heard your voice raised in anger. Enough! I beheld a scene that I pray God you may never act in again; but which has caused me to bid you farewell forever."

It was signed Charles Douglass, and it was the last communication she ever had from the writer.

Reader! the last touch has been given to the picture, and the lesson now places it before you for judgment. He prays you not to be too critical in your examination, nor give your attention too much to its finish, but turn your thoughts to the subject it embodies, and study the lesson which it is intended to convey. He has placed the light and shade in such a contrast that they cannot be mistaken; and though there may be some young lady who will think it too highly colored, and, perhaps, overdrawn, yet he assures her that it is taken from life, and that the original Madeline is still in existence.

A Bad Temper.

It is martyrdom to be obliged to live with one of a complaining temper. To hear the eternal round of complaint and murmuring, to have every pleasant thought scared away by this evil spirit, is in truth a sore trial. It seems nothing, but it is like a perpetual nettle, always rubbing against you, and irritating and annoying you more than the severest injuries. Worst of all is a bad temper in the home. Its influence is irresistibly diffused through all its members. The sweetest temper is by degrees soured by the presence of such a person.

You may say that one ought not to feel the bad temper of another, but it would be equally reasonable to lay a plaster of Spanish flies upon the skin, and not expect it to draw. One string out of tune will destroy the music of an instrument otherwise perfect. One uncomformable temper in a family, will, like a raw north-east wind, chill the whole family circle, and seems to have power to penetrate into every room in the house.

God's Will.

Though I admit that this world is sufficiently sorrowful, and to a certain extent properly termed "a vale of tears," yet I do not fully sympathize in those sickly repinings of its miseries and vanities, which are too commonly drawn out from the pulpit; for the world is the workshop of God; and it is correspondingly beautiful; beautiful surpassing description. Its mountains and valleys, hills and plains, rivulets, lakes, oceans—its infinitely diversified forms and colors—for it embraces all the hues of the rainbow, variously blended and combined—all are beautiful. Then the sun pours down upon it a flood of glory by day, and the moon mantles it with a silver radiance by night; and oh! is not the empyrean beautiful when it is scintillating with its millions of stars! And there is much of moral beauty too, in this much abused world of ours, mingle all that the bigot and the cynical philosopher may say to the contrary. See, for instance, maternal love, "strong as death," bending over the cradle of infancy, and the child of affliction; see hearts united by mutual affection, reciprocally sustaining each other through long, long years of trial and suffering; see in short, amidst the darker prospects of human life, on which gloomy theologians are wont to dwell, there are transpiring a thousand scenes to engage the approving notice of all-seeing Heaven. Yes, this is a beautiful world.—Rev. C. Rogers.

Correct Sentiment.—The following extract is from Noah's address to young men. It is a gem of surpassing beauty:

"I would frown on vice, I would favor virtue—favor whatever would elevate, would adorn character, alleviate the miseries of my species, or contribute to render the world I inhabit, like the heavens to which I looked, a place of innocence and felicity. Though I were to exist no longer than those ephemera that sport in the beams of the summer's morn, during their short hour, I would rather soar with the eagle, and leave the record of my flight and my fall among the stars, than to creep in the gutter with the reptile, and bed my memory and my body together in the dung-hill. However short my part, I would act it well, that I might surrender my existence without disgrace and without compunction."

"It's my nature, and I can't help it," is only the excuse of the ignorant, or the indolent. Every one should know that all that is natural is not excellent; and, on the other hand, should be encouraged, because evil is never withheld from sincere seekers. Some of the most pious men have become examples of patience and equanimity.

"To enjoy to-day, stop worrying about to-morrow. Next week will be just as capable of taking care of itself as this one is. And why shouldn't it? It will have seven days more experience."

"If from your youth up you have borne a good character, no one whose good opinion is worth having believes the evil reports which may be spread concerning you."

"They declaim most against the world who have most sinned against it; as people generally abuse those whom they have injured."

"Father, what does the printer live on?" "Why, child?" "Because you said you hadn't paid him for four years, and still take the paper?" "Wife, spank that child."

A Daughter's Kindness.

There is no sight on earth more beautiful than that of a daughter who habitually exhibits those kind feelings which always flow from the heart of her who is sincerely attached to a mother. Who does not experience a pleasurable emotion on witnessing those little acts of kindness which indicate the depth of feeling within? And, on the other hand, who does not turn away with horror and disgust from her who fails to bestow those attentions which is the sacred right of the mother to claim, as an index of her daughter's love, if for no other reason?

No matter what may be the accomplishments of a young lady, nor how amiable her intercourse in society, if she is wanting in this one thing, and fails to discharge the obligations of a daughter, I can feel no regard or even respect for her.

And this is the feeling of thousands.—Ought it not to be thus? Why the costliest gem that adorns female character is not here; and what can make up the loss? And more than this, it fills the soul with dark suspicions as to what might be in another relation of life. She who does not sincerely and ardently love her mother, is not susceptible of real affection for any object. If she does not light the pathway of one to whom she is so much indebted, she will sooner or later surround with gloom him for whose sake she leaves the home of childhood.

It is to be hoped that few of the daughters of our land, need admonitions on this subject. But it is painful sometimes to notice, especially among the middle classes of society, a shrinking from family cares, leaving the burden to be borne by the mother—a mother, too, who has toiled hard, and denied herself many things to give her child the best advantages of education. It may not often be for want of affection, but rather because they have false views of position, and think because they are accomplished they should be ladies. In this way they are led to pursue a course which after it becomes habitual has at least the appearance of heartlessness.

A tender regard for her mother was a distinguished trait in the character of that sweet poetess, Margaret Davidson, who passed away just as she was "blushing into womanhood." It was ever her delight, notwithstanding her accomplishments, to anticipate the wants of her mother, and study how she might lighten the burdens which pressed upon her. And when stricken down by her last sickness, and that mother returned her constant attentions, she seemed to watch more closely and with greater concern, the form that hung over her, than the progress of her own disease. While lying there, she composed the last lines she ever wrote, and they were a tribute of affection to her mother. They breathe the purest affection. In the closing verse she says:

When God shall guide my soul above,
By the soft chords of heavenly love—
When the vain cares of earth depart,
And tuneful voices swell my heart—
Then shall each word, each note I raise,
Be hushed in peace by home of praise.
And all not offered to life share,
Dear mother, I will place on thine."

There is a charm about such affection and attentions which no one can resist. It seems so *be fitting*. And when the bleoming girl herself is compelled to meet the sober realities of life, and has laid her mother in the grave, her conduct towards that mother will be a source of painful regrets, or a subject for pleasing contemplation. If woman ever appears like an angel, it is when honoring her position as a daughter—when no music is so sweet to her ear as the Mother—when,

"At that holy name,
Within her bosom there's a rush
(Oh feeling, which no time can tame."

Had 'Em There.

An itinerant schoolmaster, many years since taught, or undertook to teach, a school in a certain country-town in Massachusetts; but after a month's trial he proved to be incompetent to the task—at least in the opinion of the school committee, who dismissed him, and refused to pay him his month's salary.

"But," urged the discarded disciple of Minerva, "if you will be so severe as to send me away penniless, as I didn't suit your tenor, will you do me a kindness, and give me a recommendation? that will cost you nothing, and mayhap will keep me from starving this winter; if I don't answer your purpose, no doubt I shall suit where the people are not so particular."

This request was granted by the pious-minded and not unwise committee, and no sooner did the jilted teacher get it into his possession, than he made tracks for the village lawyer's with his bill, which, of course, the short-sighted committee had unconsciously backed by their recommendation, and the shrewd trainer of young ideas finally obtained his salary in full.

"If running after a woman be a sin, it is one that is very easily checked. All that's necessary is for the women to stop running away from the men."

"There is one redeeming trait about temptations, and that is, they are always tidy. The more women could the harder they scrub—a fit of uncleanliness always terminates in a breaking out of soap-pails and whitewash brushes."

"Many a young lady who objects to being kissed under the mistletoe, has no objection to being kissed under the nose."—A stupid composer once made an error in the above, thinking it so easy to say that no objection to being kissed under the nose.

Every heart has its own ache.

The Pastor's Mission.

It is a sweet ministration, that of giving comforting hopes to the child of sorrow, and pouring balm upon the wounds that earth can never heal; it is a holy office to stand in the presence of immortals, and portray the glories of the future world, to unfold lofty visions before the repentant transgressor, who fain would lift the veil of sin from before his inner tabernacle, and gaze upon the revealed beauty of a risen Redeemer.—Little the pastor realizes the extent of the blessings which God permits him to scatter on all who move in his path. Eternity will unfold them, and then he will smile as he murmurs, "how often did it seem to me a hopeless task to convince the stubborn heart, and subdue the strong will; could I have known all this!"

And an angel may whisper in tones softer than those of his harp—"there would not then have been so much joy for thee in heaven."

The pastor's mission is a laborious one, and fraught with more real joy than any other that could be delegated to man. He may enter his pulpit with a downcast eye, throbbing temple and weary spirit; he may feel as he opens the lids of the great book, as if God had withdrawn His presence from him, because poor humanity faints by the way, and the cares of earth have left some shadows on his soul; perchance an unkind word from a brother yet lingers in his ear, or the listless faces that meet his glance, tempt hope and faith to sink down nerveless beside the altar of prayer.

He does not know how eagerly some humble wayfarer waits till the holy words shall fall upon his ear. He cannot raise the mask from all the careless seeming around him. He beholds not in those so outwardly clothed in smiles, deep and abject self-condemnation, that his appeals may quicken into more active life; he cannot see the unspoken grief that like children bereft of speech, telling their sorrows to their own hearts and heaven, bear all things uncomplainingly; yet love the soothing of a tender spirit.

There may be, sitting by the altar steps, like Washington Irving's "poor widow," whose chiefest consolation after the death of her only son, was in listening to the house of God, and hearing his message from sympathizing lips, some bereaved one who has laid away in a lowly place, the light of her eyes, the hope of her old age. Could the pastor know how that withered heart leaps with joy as he paints the blessed reunion of friends, and how warm tears rush to her dim eyes, and her fervent prayer is borne up to the throne of the great Eternal for him, what better reward could he wish?

Did he know what resolutions will henceforth be put into practice, how many a brave young man listens with convictions of the importance of duties never before recognized; how many an earnest hearted mother looks upon her child with new emotions as she is made to feel that his destiny is in her hands, that she can train him to virtue, or—dreadful thought—lead him to destruction—how many a father resolves that he will set before those committed to his charge, a better example—why! his whole life would seem a lightened labor of love.

When the young wife bends in utter agony over the shrouded beauty of her dead babe, her only one—her first-born—whose voice comes so soothingly over the storm of her soul, calming her waves of sorrow to peace, and bearing thoughts with his own to the unending joys of heaven, where, by the eye of faith, she beholds her little one mingling with kindred angels continually? Whose but the good pastor's? The mother listens, believes, and sheds no more repining tears.

In the dark hour the pastor's prayer is the last sweet sound that lingers on dying ears; he prepares the doubting mind to meet its God in peace, breaks the bread of the covenant and lends it to the quivering lips, quoting the whole rich promises from the mine of imperishable treasure. The greatest, the wisest, the best, long in that time when the last enemy triumphs, to feel the warm clasp of the pastor's hand. He it was who taught them the way to heaven; and shall he not go with them to the threshold of eternity, and mark its dawning splendor already reflected upon their dying brows?

Then a faithful minister, in view of these sacred offices, will not feel refreshed and strengthened when he knows that the little rill of pure love poured into the fainting bosom of the wayward one, may swell to a mighty river, bearing upon its flood thousands of souls, who shall in eternity point to him as their crown of rejoicing? How can he but say—if my cares are burdensome, my joys outweigh them all.

Sacrifices of Human Life.—The Paris Press estimates the number of conscripts for the French army from 1791 to 1813, at 4,500,000 men; of this number Napoleon killed 2,473,000. In twenty-two years, the Press states the whole number of persons slain in war, or in battles, at 10,000,000. The wars in which this vast destruction of human life took place, originated generally in individual ambition. And it must be remembered, that the nations engaged in them were Christian and civilized powers. For the past thirty years there have been comparatively few wars and little bloodshed, and at present nearly the whole world is at peace. But we doubt the long continuance of this tranquil state. The powers of the continent have enormous armies organized, and they will probably give them employment in butchering each other, or they may have to be employed in suppressing the outbreaks of their own subjects, who are on the watch for an opportunity to assert their rights.

How She Did It.

"I never undertook but once," said Tom, "to set at naught the authority of my wife. You know her way, cool, quiet, but determined as ever. Just after we were married and all was nice and cozy, she got me into the habit of doing all the churning. She never asked me to do it, you know, but then the way it was done was just in this way. She finished breakfast before me one morning, and slipping away from the table, she filled the churn with cream, and sat it just where I couldn't help seeing what was wanted. So I took hold regularly enough, and churned till the butter had come. She didn't thank me, but looked so nice and sweet about it, that I felt well paid. Well, when the next churning day came along, she did the same thing, and I followed suit and fetched the butter. Again and again it was done just so, and I was regularly in for it every time. Not a word said, you know, of course. Well, by and by, this began to be rather irksome. I wanted she should ask me, but she never did, and I couldn't say any thing about it, to save my soul; so on we went. At last I made a resolve that I would not churn another time unless she asked me. Churning day came, and when my breakfast—she always got nice breakfasts—when that was swallowed, there stood the churn. I got up, and standing a few minutes, just to give her a chance, put on my hat and walked out of doors. I stopped in the yard, to give her time to call me, but never a word said she, and so, with a palpitating heart, I moved on. I went down town, and all over town, and my foot was as restless as was that of Noah's dove. I felt as if I had done a wrong. I didn't exactly feel how, but there was an indescribable sensation of guilt resting upon me all the forenoon. It seemed as if dinner time never would come, and as for going home one minute before dinner, I would as soon have cut my ears off. So I went fretting and moping around town till dinner hour came. Home I went, feeling very much as a criminal must when the jury is out, having in their hands his destiny for life or death. I couldn't make up my mind exactly how she would meet me, but some kind of a storm I expected. Will you believe it? She never greeted me with a sweeter smile, never had a better dinner for me than on that day; but there stood the churn, just as I had left it! Not a word was said; I felt confidently out, and every mouthful of that dinner seemed as if it would choke me. She didn't pay any regard to it, however, but went on just as if nothing had happened. Before dinner was over I had again resolved, and shoving back my chair, I marched to the churn, and went as it in the old way. Splash! splash! the butter paddle, splash, splash; but as if in spite, the butter never was so long coming! I supposed the cream standing so long, had got warm, and so I redoubled my efforts. Obstinate matter—the afternoon wore away while I was churning. I paused at last, from real exhaustion, when she spoke for the first time—

"Come, Tom, my dear, you have rattled that butter-milk quite long enough, if it's only for fun you are doing it."

"I knew how it was; in a flash she had brought the butter in the forenoon, and left the churn standing with the butter-milk in, for me to exercise with. I never set up myself in household matters, after that."

More Fun in and about Akron.—The recent meeting of the Women's Convention in the town of Akron, Ohio, has left its mark behind it. The press having made rather free with the Ladies' Dresses recently, in reference to certain contemplated changes from petticoats and all "that sort of thing," it seems that, in self-defense, the Ladies have resolved upon retaliatory measures, and the edict has gone forth that measures be taken to regulate the dress of the Lords of creation, thereabouts. A secret association is said to have been formed, and the mysterious-pass word is "measures not men."

It appears that "the men of Akron" held a meeting, issued a card announcing a grand *Bleeker Costume Ball*, at Tappan Hall, for Friday evening, July 4th, and appointed a committee to confer with the Ladies, and ascertain who would attend the ball. The committee were instructed to intimate that those who could not appear in the new costumes were not wanted at the dance. Of course, the feminization of Akron was in commotion, and the following notice was posted in the Akron Post office:

Notice.—The Ladies are requested to meet at Culler's Hall, on Thursday, the 26th inst. at three o'clock, P. M., to make arrangements with regard to the *Bleeker* costumes for the ball on the 4th of July.

By order of THE LADIES.

This is capital! Woman's rights, for ever! Till for tail! Touch our coats, and look out for your tails! The campaign is opened, and, with our Cleveland contemporary, we anxiously await the issue.—N. Y. Express.

One half of the world delights in uttering slander, and the other half in hearing it.

Some subscribers are in more than misquoting; for the latter always outdo the talk the moment they meet you.

Short dresses, if adopted by the ladies, will have the effect, at any rate, it will oblige them to mend their stockings.

Some bachelors would much rather hear a man condemn religion altogether, than speak harshly of their own particular sects.

We cannot practice deceit without that deliberation of purpose which constitutes the very essence of vice.

A Fearful Scene.

A gentleman from Hallowell, who was in Wells & Co.'s banking house during the great fire at San Francisco, writes the following graphic sketch of the hair breath escape of the inmates:

I came nearly losing my life in the fire, and lost every thing else. The reason was our trusting implicitly in Wells' fire proof block, which no one doubted was fire proof against all external fire, though finished inside with wood. The walls were brick, two feet thick, the roof covered with cement a foot thick, the window shutters of bolted iron, and the wood frames at least eighteen inches inside of the shutters. People even moved jewelry and valuable papers into it during the fire, for security. Mr. Wells, Gen. James Wilson, the two Whitcombs, Messrs. Norton and Sattalee, Mr. E. G. Austin, (the last five being lawyers in the building), one or two clerks of Wells, Capt. Wm. L. Howard, (formerly resident of Hallowell), Wheeler and myself, shut ourselves up in the building after the fire had reached its neighborhood, with as much water as could be got from the well in the yard outside, in buckets, tubs, &c., intending to stick it out. There were wooden buildings nearly around the block. Dr. Rabe's, a large three story frame adjoining Wells, (within 4 feet), on the rear. When this last got on fire, the heat was tremendous, and the flames roared around the north end of the building, down Clay street, in one continuous sheet, in the direction of the gale, enveloping the whole of that end of Wells' building in one sheet, in one roaring Niagara cataract of flame. It was awful to behold! All the iron windows and iron shutters on that side became heated to a white heat; almost melted and warped into semi-circles. The building became filled with smoke. We thought we should suffocate. The flames licked in through the window and door shutters in long tongues, setting fire to the wood work inside. We fought it like tigers. Our water gave out. We were forced down stairs, and into the banking room in the basement below, in the northeast corner. The building was surrounded by fire. The great wooden block on Montgomery street, opposite, was in flames. The scuttle on the roof took fire. The stair case was all on fire. We sought the only possible avenue for escape, the Bank door on Montgomery street, which was closed and bolted on the inside. Horrible to relate! The doors were so expanded with heat that the bolts could not be started. For a moment our fate seemed inevitable; we must be roasted alive, when some one found an iron bar. It was Norton. Sattalee had already burnt his hands horribly on the iron door in his frantic attempt to open it.

With the aid of the bar the door was forced, and the appalling scene outside presented itself to our view. A sea of fire was opposite us, extending a long distance up and down Montgomery street, on both sides, and roaring around the corner of Clay street. The heat was withering.

Then commenced the race for life.—Through flames and smoke, blinding, suffocating and scorching, we rushed at the top of our speed. My hands and face were soon numb. My strength seemed failing, but I struggled and staggered on in the only possible direction for escape, up Montgomery street, until at last I passed the ferry ordeal, and half dead and blind, reached men and engines, and was bathed in oil in an apothecary's shop, and finally got off to Tewksbury, in the extreme north of the city, where I have been since. I am now able to be about the street. My wounds are healing finely. They are not very deep.—Every one, excepting Wheeler, was worse burned than I. Wheeler saved himself by a blanket. Wells is frightfully burned; so is Gen. James Wilson. Whitcomb and Austin fell down in the fire, and are so horribly burned that neither are expected to live. They are both delicious, and the flesh hangs in shreds to their houses. Six or seven in a neighboring building were burned up in the same way that we came so near to.

The Grand Fancy Dress Ball, given by Queen Victoria, at Buckingham Palace, on the 13th ult., was one of the most magnificent affairs of Queen Victoria's brilliant reign. The period represented at the ball was the restoration of Charles II., and the costumes worn by the ladies and gentlemen on the occasion were, as may be imagined, very novel, costly, and splendid. Most of the ladies wore a profusion of sparkling diamonds and other precious gems, which were perfectly dazzling to the eye. The jewels worn by the Marchioness of Londonderry were of the value of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The distinguished guests began to arrive at the palace at nine o'clock, and for two hours there was an uninterrupted line of carriages entering the gates of the park. Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, was amongst the earliest arrivals. His costume attracted much attention. He represented Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts. He wore a superb dress, of rich blue velvet, trimmed with fine gold lace, a golden haddock and a scarlet velvet mantle. Mrs. Lawrence appeared in a train of rich brown satin, lined with green satin, and fastened back with scarlet ribbons, pearls, diamonds, and emeralds. The body and sleeves were fastened with diamonds and pearls, over a fine lawn chemise. The grille was formed of rubies and pearls. The petticoat was composed of rich scarlet damask, with a broad gold border on each side of a beautiful feather trimming. The head dress was composed of diamonds, pearls, emeralds and gold ornaments; a long scarf veil, fastened at the side by an eagle front of diamonds. This costume was greatly admired.

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving, and who ever will, may step in, and be rigged from head to toe, in a neat and complete full suit, at prices that defy all competition! He can't be a man! He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, how, and what to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS and VESTS of Superfine Cloths, Black, Blue, &c. Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Roundabouts, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, prices and sizes.

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—everything needed for Summer wear. Call and allow us to show a suit, and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "it's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY, that will enable him to supply all demands in that line; along side of which you find MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordions, Violins and Guitars; and a few CLOCKS of the same order he will always keep.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosoms and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Pen-knives and Pistols, and a most excellent article of Razors.

To protect your horses as well as yourselves, he has the largest assortment of FLY NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes, of good materials and low prices.

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a "notion" you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask you to come and see. We offer them for the public accommodation, and at the humble servant. We ask but one price, and that put low to suit the times.

WE SAMSON'S One Price Clothing and Notion Store is just opposite the Bank.

Gettysburg, June 30.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of every variety of GROCERIES,

including prime Rio Coffee, N. Orleans crushed and loaf Sugar, N. O. Sugar-house and Syrup Molasses, Teas, Dairy Salt, extra pure Starch, Salsaparilla, Peppermint, Ginger, Cloves, Mustard, Rice, Corn Meal, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pickles, Crackers of different kinds, including water, butter, soda, Medford, &c., also.

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS, Candies, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Nuts, Cocoa-nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Citrus, Almonds, &c. Also, the best assortment of

QUEENSWARE, ever opened in Gettysburg, embracing everything in the Queensware line, from common to best China, Britannia-ware, Glass-ware, together with a large variety of

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, such as Cedar-ware, Tubs, Baskets, Buckets, Door Mats, Brooms, Bed-cords, Grain and Manure Forks, Shovels, Nails of all sizes, Knives and Forks, Chains, Spoons, Brushes, Andirons, Lead, Powder and Shot—with a little of every thing in the variety line.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber invites a call at his establishment on the North-west Corner of the Diamond, and is assured he can furnish goods at prices that cannot be beat.

WM. W. HAMERSLY

Gettysburg, April 28.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

At Fahnestock's Store.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have received the largest and best selected

STOCK OF GOODS, ever before offered in the County, having just returned from the Cities, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, Vestings, Satinets, Calicoes, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Cambrics, Cord, Valenciennes, &c., also.

Ladies' Dress Goods, Berage, Berage de Laines, Mous, de Laines, Lawns, Poplins, Ginghams, &c., &c.

also a splendid assortment of DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, BONNETS, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Artificial Tabs, Palm and Leghorn Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Parasols, Umbrellas, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

CARPETS, and a complete assortment of

QUEENSWARE, Groceries, &c., all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices.

Call and examine before purchasing, as we consider it no trouble to show goods.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

April 7.

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAVING extended his business, is now opening as large a stock of

FRESH GOODS, as has been offered to the public at any time in this place. The stock consists of a general assortment of

WE STUDY TO PLEASE

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Staple and Fancy Stationery.

KELLER KURTZ

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, an elegant assortment of

ANNUALS AND GIFT-BOOKS, comprising some of the finest editions published in the United States; the Poets and Standard Authors, in elegant bindings; Family, Quarto and Small BIBLES, of every variety of size and binding; HYMN BOOKS, for every denomination; Gilt Miniature Volumes; TOY BOOKS, in endless variety;

SCHOOL BOOKS, in wholesale or retail quantities, at the very lowest prices; BLANK BOOKS, an extensive and varied assortment; Cap, Letter, Bath, Post, English, French, American, and all other kinds of PAPER, always on hand; Bagley's GOLD PENS; Pen Makers; Harrison's INK; Arnold's London WRITING FLUID, &c. &c.

Invites particular attention to my stock of

STATIONERY, comprising an assortment of Pearl, Ivory, Velvet and Tortoise Shell Card Cases, Paper, Maché Portfolios, Writing and Dressing Cases, Paper Work Books, Sugar Cases, Port Monnaies for Ladies and Gentlemen, Wall Paper, Envelopes, Motto Wafers, and in fact every thing connected with the fine Faculty & Stationery business.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

I shall always give special attention to Music: keeping on hand a large assortment of the choicest Songs, Glee, Waltzes, Rondos, Polkas, Marches, Quillets, &c., all of which I am prepared to sell at City prices. Any Music not on hand will be promptly ordered.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &c.

All the new Publications received immediately after their issue, and will be sent to subscribers and others without additional cost.

PERFUMERY, a large stock of Russell's and Glenn's manufacture always on hand.

OIL PAINTINGS, just received, and will be sold at a small advance upon cost.

Call on any department of our business respectfully solicited, & attended to with promptness and dispatch.

I earnestly invite persons desirous of purchasing Books, Stationery, or any thing else in my line, to call and examine stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, assuring the public that I have the ability and inclination to sell as low as any other Booksellers in this or any other Burgh, and acknowledge no rival.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town and Country are earnestly invited to call, whether they wish to purchase or not, as I shall be always happy and ready to exhibit Goods and prices.

KELLER KURTZ, Bookeller and Stationer, South-East Corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, June 2, 1851.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad, it was determined that S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS' large stock of HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c., direct from importers and manufacturers in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, &c., should be transported over the road first, as they are determined to sell lower than they can be bought in this or any neighboring country. They can and will do it. Give them a call.

May 12.

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of Gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of Buff Cassimer, at the establishment of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found Fancy Cassimers, of every variety and quality.

May 26.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

A NEW ARTICLE.

THIS Extract is composed of the best and healthiest herbs, and affords the following advantages: 1st, its great saving, one pound being equal to ten pounds of store coffee; 2d, the excellent aromatic taste afforded, when mixed with store coffee; 3d, it gives a very fine color, and makes the coffee, without any ingredient, perfectly clear; 4th, coffee, mixed with this ingredient, is more wholesome than without it.

The above article can be had at the store of WM. W. HAMERSLY, North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Price 12 cents.

Dec. 23.

CARPETING, and Floor Oil Cloth can be had at very low prices.

Ground Plaster, ON hand and for sale at Locust Grove Steam Mill, in Germany township.

March 10.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

NOTHER Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Berage de Laines, Berages, and Mous, de Laines, handsome and cheap, at

FAHNESTOCK'S.

May 12.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at

SAMSON'S.

FRESH GOODS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the

Largest, Cheapest & Best selected STOCK OF GOODS, ever before offered in the County, such as

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, Satin and other Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Tecceds, de Laines, Linen Lustres, Calicoes, Swiss & Mull Muslins, Domestic, and a variety of other Goods too numerous to mention. Also, a large and splendid assortment of

Jewelry and Watches, cheaper than ever. Also,

FAMILY GROCERIES, (very low.) Call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell 30 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest.

ABM. ARNOLD, Gettysburg, March 31.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION!

We won't be Beat in Selling Bargains! LATEST ARRIVAL OF

Spring & Summer Goods, At the Cheap Store of A. B. KURTZ, SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTRE SQUARE.

THE subscriber announces to his numerous customers and others, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, the largest, best and cheapest assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and QUEENSWARE, ever offered in this place. To test this he invites the attention of all who are desirous of purchasing, before calling elsewhere.

To his numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage bestowed, he returns his sincere thanks, and trusts they will not forget to call and see his present unrivaled assortment.

April 14.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City of Philadelphia, with a complete assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, of every style and quality, suitable to the season, including

LEGHORN & BRAID HATS, all of which he offers at low prices, to suit the times.

The assortment is large and full, and the people need have no fears of not being suited as to quantity, quality and prices.

Call and judge for yourselves.

W. W. PAXTON.

April 28.

A GOOD FUR HAT FOR \$1.00!

CAPS 64 CENTS!

S. S. MCREARY

WOULD invite particular attention to his Spring style of

Fine Silk Hats.

They are very light, particularly neat in shape, and just such a Hat as will adorn the human figure to the greatest advantage—price from \$2 to \$1.50. Also, Men's and Boys' Slouch Hats, from 90 cents to \$3.25; a Fur, Russia, and Silk Hats, suitable for old and young men, at from \$1 to \$3.25; and CAPS of every description, for men and boys, at prices ranging from 64 cents to \$1.00. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. The undersigned will not be undersold by any establishment, either in city or country.

S. S. MCREARY, Gettysburg, May 26.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public, that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGE, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH, Gettysburg, April 20.

REMOVAL.

ALEX. FRIZER

TAKES this method to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and to inform the public that he has removed his establishment to the room adjoining Middlecoff's Store, and opposite the English Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, where he has on hand a very fine and complete assortment of

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, and every thing else in his line, and at such prices as cannot fail to please. His stock has recently been enlarged, and he asks all persons who may want Clocks, Watches, Spectacles, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Breast Pins, Watch Chains and Guards, Wrist Keys, &c., to call on him as a favor.

SOMETHING NEW!

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, MERCHANT TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the City, and are now opening at their establishment in SOUTH BALTIMORE STREET, near the Diamond, (old stand of J. H. SKELLY), the most choice selection of

CLOTHS, ever offered in this place, embracing French Black, Blue, Black-blue, Green, Olive and Brown. Also, French, Dookskin and Fanny

CASSIMERES, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Jeans, Tecceds, Cashmerets, Linen for Coats and Pantaloon, &c., whilst their assortment of

FANCY VESTINGS, is decidedly the richest kind. Their TRIMMINGS embrace every thing that may be required, such as plain and fancy Buttons, Alpaca, Silk Serge, plain Silk, Muslin, &c. They are also getting up a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

All the above will be disposed of at the lowest living rates, for Cash or Country Produce—to prove which they only ask a call

They are also prepared to make Garments at the shortest notice, and in the best manner—When required, they will turn out an entire suit in twenty-four hours!

J. H. SKELLY returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and asks its continuance in the new and improved Goods brought elsewhere will be made up, as usual, and when desired, he will assist customers in making selection at other stores as heretofore.

Spring and Summer Fashions for 1851 just received from New York.

Gettysburg, April 28.

TAILORING.

E. & R. MARTIN, AT THE OLD STAND,

NORTH-WEST Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to

CUT and MAKE ALL GARMENTS, in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. The Cutting done, as heretofore, by ROBERT MARTIN. Fashions regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing. The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a continuance of the public patronage.

Spring and Summer Fashions have just been received from the city.

E. & R. MARTIN.

WANTED.—A Journeyman. Constant employment and good wages will be given to a Journeyman, if immediate application be made.

E. & R. MARTIN.

May 12.

CABINET-MAKING.

DAVID HEAGY

TENDERS his acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal and steady patronage which he has been favored for a series of years, and respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has his Shop at present in Chambersburg street—where persons wishing FURNITURE can be accommodated at very moderate prices for CASH, PRODUCE, and LUMBER, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

All Furniture warranted to be made of the very best of materials, and by experienced workmen.

COFFINS.

All orders for Coffins will meet with the same prompt attention as heretofore.

DAVID HEAGY, Gettysburg, Dec. 2.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED PAPER.

Agents Wanted throughout the U. States.

ON the 1st of July, 1851, was commenced the regular publication of a new Pictorial and Literary Weekly Journal, called

SEARS' FAMILY VISITOR.

For the cultivation, improvement and refinement of the home circle. Conducted by Robert Sears, the well-known Pictorial Book Publisher, in the city of New York. The VISITOR is printed every Saturday, and will be a compendium of literature and intelligence, embracing stories, adventures, essays, anecdotes, miscellany and news, together with agricultural and scientific departments, and a summary embracing the principal events connected throughout the world. Our tales and stories are the best of the field of literature can afford, consisting of selections from the principal English and American periodicals, and contributions from American authors of celebrity. Our miscellany is culled from the choicest productions of the masters of English literature, and affords a varied and highly entertaining collection of elegant extracts and choice fragments.

Every number of our Journal will contain two original FANCY PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS, executed in the latest style of the art, and always accompanied with descriptive and explanatory letter press. These illustrations make the most valuable and interesting feature of the paper, generally consisting of subjects of passing and immediate interest or usefulness.

In order to present these views in as finely executed manner as possible, every number is printed on paper of the finest and most beautiful quality, substantial and firm, so as to bear handling, and which will preserve the illustrations in their original beauty. No expense will be spared to make the Visitor the most valuable of all our weekly journals.

Terms.—Two dollars per annum, in advance. Clubs supplied at the following rates: three copies \$5, six copies \$10, ten copies \$15; fourteen copies \$20.

Clubs.—Admissions will always be made to a club at the same rate at which the original club was furnished, and the paper will be mailed to any direction that may be desired. It is not necessary, in getting up a club, that all who compose it should be at the same post office. Specimen numbers furnished gratis.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the "Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company," of Dickinson township, Cumberland County, Penna., that an assignment of FOUR PER CENT has been had on the Premium Notes of said Company by the Board, of which amount is directed to be paid to the Collector of said Company, that shall be appointed for receiving the same.

By order, of the Board, JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.

May 20.

NOTICE.

Estate of David Brough, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of DAVID BROUGH, late of Mount Pleasant township, Adams County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, in said County, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MARY BROUGH, Adm'r.

May 19.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

ABRAHAM KING, of Strabon township, having executed a deed of voluntary assignment to the subscriber, (residing in the same township), in trust for the benefit of his creditors, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Abraham King, to make payment of their respective dues, and those who have claims to present the same for settlement.

JOHN MILHENY, Assignee.

May 19.

NOTICE.

Estate of Peter Wagner, deceased. LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of PETER WAGNER, late of Butler township, Adams County, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to pay the same without delay; and those having claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL WAGNER, & EXR. JAMES RUSSELL.

The first named and Executor resides in Cumberland County, the latter in Franklin township, Adams County.

May 12.

MAKE YOURSELF SAFE!

THE "ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" is now regularly organized and prepared to insure Real and Personal Property against loss by fire. The Company is based upon the Mutual System, and will be confined in its operations to the county of Adams. Applications can be made to either of the officers, or to any of the Board of Managers, who will furnish every requisite information.

Blank applications, with copies of the By-Laws, can be had by the Managers, on application to the Secretary.

SAMUEL MILLER, President.

D. A. BEERLER, Secretary.

Treasurer.—John Musselman, Jr. Executive Committee.—Robert M. Curdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

Managers.—Joseph Fink, Peter Diehl, Robert M. Curdy, Jacob Gries, William Gardner, John Haines, Andrew Heintzelman, Samuel Miller, E. R. Stevenson, Henry A. Picking, D. A. Buchler, John Musselman, Jr., Joseph H. Henry, Margaret Hildebrand, John Busby, Jacob King, Wm B. Wilson, Amos Leifer, A. B. Kurtz, J. B. Danner, Jacob Raffensperger.

Gettysburg, June 9.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LITTLETON, is now fully organized, and ready to receive applications for the Insurance of Properties, within the limits prescribed by the Charter of the Company. Application may be made to either of the Directors, who will explain everything connected with the Company.

N. B. Applications should be made immediately.

JOS. A. SHORE, Pres't.

WM. M. SHERREY, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS: GEORGE BATTINGER, JAMES L. SNOW, FRANK L. SHOOTER, SAM'L D. PERROWAY, EUGEN LERMAN, JOSEPH A. SHORE, WM. M. SHERREY.

May 26.

REYSTONE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Harrisburg, Pa. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Guarantee Capital, \$75,000. Rates as low as any other good Company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desirous of insuring their lives:

All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the life members in scrip dividends, bearing interest, payable in cash at the end of each year.

Premiums on life policies may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly; or when they amount to \$50 and upwards, they may be paid one half in cash and the balance by note at 12 months. Wives may insure the lives of their husbands, or husbands may insure their own lives in favor of their wives and children, thus securing to their families a sum which creditors cannot reach in the event of the death and insolvency of the husband.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, GROCERIES, CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMINGS, Springs, Axes, Saddlery, CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS, Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs,

in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coach-makers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers,

THE PHILISTINES ARE BEATEN, AND SAMSON'S AHEAD AGAIN!

TAKE notice that SAMSON'S new stock of fresh purchases are just arriving, and will, in a few days, be on hand in a neat and complete full suit, at prices that defy all competition. He can't be beat! He buys for Cash, and knows just when, where, and how to buy. He can please customers of all ages and classes. He can fit them all to their satisfaction.

Attention, then, is directed to his present stock which he is now forwarding, consisting of COATS, PANTS, and VESTS of Superior Cloth, Black, Blue, &c. Dress, Frack and Sack Coats, Round-shouldered, PANTALOONS of all qualities, colors, and sizes.

Clothing of SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS, LINEN, and other goods—everything needed for Summer wear. Call and allow us to show a suit, and we are certain to sell.

The old adage says "It's not all gold that glitters," but SAMSON can show an assortment of JEWELRY that will enable him to support all demands in that line; along side of which you find MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Accordions, Violins and Guitars; and a few CLOCKS of the same good old he always kept.

He has various articles of LINEN GOODS, such as Shirts, Bosoms and Collars. Also Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Socks, Pen-knives and Pistols, and a most excellent article of Razors.

To protect your homes as well as yourselves, he has the largest assortment of FLY-NETS ever offered in these parts. All sorts, sizes, colors, shades and shapes, of good materials and low price.

The public generally are invited to call and test the truth of these promises. We have all these things, with many other articles too numerous to specify. Many a "notion" you can find at SAMSON'S, that you can't get elsewhere.

We ask a change to our goods. We offer them for the public accommodation, as their humble servant. We ask but one price, and that put low to suit the times.

Call on SAMSON'S One Price Clothing and Notion Store in just opposite the Bank.

Gettysburg, June 30.

The Cars Arrived.

A NEW SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED AT

HAMERSLY'S

GROCERY & VARIETY STORE.

THE subscriber has just returned from the city with a fresh assortment of every variety of

GROCERIES,

including prime Rio Coffee, Orleans Crushed and loaf Sugar, N. O. Syrup, house and Syrup Molasses, Tea, Dairy Salt, extra pure Suet, Sausages, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Mustard, Rice, fresh Macaroni, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pickles, Crackers of different kinds, including water, butter, soda, Medford, &c.; also,

FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS,

Candies, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Nuts, Cocoa-nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Citrus, Almonds, &c. Also, the best assortment of

QUEENSWARE,

ever opened in Gettysburg, embracing everything in the Queensware line, from common to best China, Britannia-ware, Glass-ware, together with a large variety of

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

such as Cedar-ware, Tubs, Buckets, Doors, Mats, Brooms, Bed-covers, Grain and Manure Forks, Shovels, Nails of all sizes, Knives and Forks, Chains, Spoons, Brushes, Andirons, Lead, Powder and Shot—with a little of every thing in the variety line.

Thankful for past favors, the subscriber invites a call at his establishment on the North-west Corner of the Diamond, as he feels assured he can furnish goods at prices that cannot be beat.

W. M. HAMERSLY.

Gettysburg, April 28.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

At Fahnestock's Store.

S. FAHNSTOCK & SONS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have received the largest and best selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

ever before offered in the County, having just returned from the Cities, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Vestings, Satinets, Calicoes, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Cambrics, Cord, Valenciennes, &c.

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Berage, Berage de Laines, Mous, de Laines, Lawns, Poplins, Ginghams, &c., &c.

also a splendid assortment of

DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, BONNETS,

Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Artificial Tabs, Palm and Leghorn Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, Parasols & Umbrellas, Gloves, and Hosiery of every description.

QUARTERS.

and a complete assortment of

Queensware, Groceries, &c.,

all of which will be sold at exceedingly low prices. Call and examine before purchasing, as we consider it no trouble to show goods.

S. FAHNSTOCK & SONS.

April 7.

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAVING extended his business, is now opening as large a stock of

FRESH GOODS,

as has been offered to the public at any time in this place. The stock consists of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

including Superfine Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres, Cashmeres, Satinets, Jeans, Drillings, Summer Cloths, and Plaid.

With many other articles for Gentlemen's wear, all very cheap. Call and examine. Also, a great variety of

Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods,

Silks, plain, striped, and plaid Calicoes, Ginghams, M. de Laines, Berage, Berage de Laines, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces and Trimmings, with almost every article in the Dry Good line. A large stock of

CARPETING,

Domestic, Fresh Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WOODEN-WARE, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves. We pledge ourselves not to be undersold in any article by any establishment in this place. What we promise, we intend to do, and no mistake. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, April 7.

RICH COPPER MINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.

Those desiring of obtaining a rich vein of ore, will do well to call at FAHNSTOCK'S STORE, and purchase some of their cheap DRY GOODS, &c. just received direct from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This is their third arrival for the Spring, and are determined to sell a little lower than can be purchased elsewhere.

May 12.

"WE STUDY TO PLEASE"

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Staple and Fancy Stationery.

KELLER KURTZ

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, an elegant assortment of

ANNUALS AND GIFT-BOOKS,

comprising some of the finest editions published in the United States; the Poets and Standard Authors, in elegant bindings; Family, Quarto and Small BIBLES, of every variety of size and binding; HYMN BOOKS, of every denomination; Gilt Miniature Volumes; TOY BOOKS, in endless variety;

SCHOOL BOOKS

in wholesale or retail quantities, at the very lowest prices; BLANK BOOKS, an extensive and varied assortment; Cap, Letter, Bath, Post, English, French, American, and all other kinds of PAPER, always on hand; Bagley's GOLD PENNS, Pen Makers; Harrison's INK; Arnold's LONDON WRITING FLUID, &c. &c.

He invites particular attention to my stock of

STATIONERY,

comprising an assortment of Pearl, Ivory, Velvet and Tortoise Shell Card Cases, Paper, Maché Portfolios, Writing and Dressing Cases, Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes, Segar Cases, Post Monnaies for Ladies and Gentlemen, Wall Paper, Envelopes, Motto Wafers, and in fact every thing connected with the fine and Staple Stationery business.

MUSIC! MUSIC!

I shall always give special attention to Music: keeping on hand a large assortment of the choicest Songs, Glee, Waltzes, Rondos, Polkas, Marches, Quicksteps, &c., all of which I am prepared to sell at City prices. Any Music not on hand will be promptly ordered.

PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES, &c.

All the new Publications received immediately after their issue, and will be served to subscribers and others without additional cost.

PERFUMERY,

a large stock of Roussell's and Glen's manufacture always on hand.

OIL PAINTINGS, just received, and will be sold at a small advance upon cost.

Call and see.

Orders in any department of our business respectfully solicited, and attended to with promptness and dispatch.

I earnestly invite persons desirous of purchasing Books, Stationery, or any thing else in my line, to call and examine stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere, assuring the public that I have the ability and inclination to sell as low as any other Bookseller in this or any other Burg, and acknowledge no rival.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town and Country are earnestly invited to call, whether they wish to purchase or not, as I shall be always happy and ready to exhibit Goods and prices.

KELLER KURTZ.

Bookseller and Stationer, South-East Corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg.

June 2, 1851.

Railroad Meeting.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad, it was determined that S. FAHNSTOCK & SONS' large stock of HARDWARE, PAINTS, OIL, &c., direct from importers and manufacturers in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, &c., should be transported over the road first, as they are determined to sell lower than they can be bought in this or neighboring counties. They can and will do it. Give them a call.

May 12.

BUFF CASSIMER.

THE attention of Gentlemen is invited to a very superior quality of Buff Cassimer, at the Establishment of SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH, Merchant Tailors, Gettysburg, where may be found Fancy Cassimers, of every variety and quality.

May 26.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE.

A NEW ARTICLE.

THIS Extract is composed of the best and healthiest herbs, and affords the following advantages: 1st, its great saving, one pound being equal to ten pounds of store coffee; 2d, the excellent aromatic taste afforded, when mixed with store coffee; 3d, it gives a very fine color, and makes the coffee, without any ingredient, perfectly clear; 4th, coffee, mixed with this ingredient, is more wholesome than without it.

The above article can be had at the store of W. M. HAMERSLY, North-west Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg. Price 12 1/2 cents.

Dec. 23.

CARPETING, and Floor Oil Cloth can be had very low of

A. B. KURTZ.

Ground Plaster,

on hand and for sale at Locust Grove Steam Mill, in Germany township.

March 10.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Another Stock of Dress Silks, Poplins, Berage de Laines, Berages, and Mous, de Laines, handsome and cheap, at

May 12.

FAHNSTOCKS.

GOTHIC CLOCKS, PISTOLS, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at

SAMSON'S.

For sale, cheap, a

SECOND-HAND PIANO.

Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 18.

LADIES' SHOES.

THE attention of the Ladies is particularly directed to the large and splendid Stock of Shippers, Baskins, Jenny Lind Shoes—of all qualities and exceedingly low at

May 12.

FAHNSTOCKS.

Shoes! Shoes! Shoes!

JUST received a large lot of LADIES' MO

J. ROCCO & KID SHOES, GAITERS, Slippers, &c. Misses' do. do. do. also, Gentlemen's do. do. do. at

KURTZ'S CHEAP CORNER.

April 14.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, such as Silk and

Linen Poplins, Bareges, Barege de Laines, Black and Fancy Alpacaes, Canton Cloths, Laces, Lawns, Ginghams and Prints, just received, and for sale very low by

A. B. KURTZ.

May 12.

CLOTHS, Summer Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Cravats, for sale at

FURTZ'S.

ON hand and for sale cheap, a FEW STOVES

among which is a

Hawthorn Cook Stove.

Oct. 7.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and

varied assortment. Call at

KURTZ'S

Chap Corner.

April 14.

GROCERIES—A fresh supply just received, consisting in part of Rio and Java Coffee, Levering's and Stuart's fine, polished and sugar-coated Sugars and Syrups, N. O. Molasses and Sugar, Tea &c. (April 14.)

A. B. KURTZ.

PORTER MONNAIES—new styles for Ladies and Gentlemen. Call and see. For sale by

KELLER KURTZ.

June 17.

WORK BOXES for the Ladies, for sale by

KELLER KURTZ.

June 17.

WORK BOXES for the Ladies, for sale by

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